

Can It Be Done?

If a thing CAN be done, a Want Ad in P.D. Wants will do it.

The percentage of failure in P.D. Wants is so small you could stick it in your eye and not blink.

# ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

SIXTY PAGES.

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ST. LOUIS, SUNDAY MORNING, JUNE 28, 1903.

What Is It Worth?

To discover QUICKLY that vacant house? Is small ad?

Think it over. P.D. Wants are ready when you are.

PRICE, FIVE

## EAST SIDE CITIES RISE FROM FLOOD WITH ENERGIES QUICKEN

Factory Whistles Scream Their Triumph and Their Defiance to the Waters That May Assail Them in the Years That Are to Come.

WATER DOES NOT DAMPEN THE SPIRITS OF THE PEOPLE

Levees Will Be Built Which Will Keep Water Out of the District at a Higher Stage Than the Mississippi River Has Ever Reached.

Factory whistles are blowing numerously and frequently in the great manufacturing territory, adjacent to St. Louis on the east side of the river, as they were prior to the great flood.

The men of the east side have a go-ahead spirit that it takes more than water to dampen, even when the water comes in 35-foot stages, according to the official measurements, and in 45-foot stages, according to the city engineers' shallower estimate.

These men dislike floods, dislike them very much, but they like their homes and their home cities more, and they do not intend that their homes and cities shall suffer from the flood that has been, any more than they intend that they shall suffer from the floods that are to come.

The next flood that comes down the Mississippi will never get into East St. Louis, Granite City, Madison, Venice and Brooklyn, that is settled.

The levee is going to be built. The men of the east side have said so and no undertaking is impossible with men of their spirit.

Indeed, it is not hard to find men who say that the flood was a blessing in disguise. They say, and they have definite plans for the future to show it, that the flood has called attention to improvements that will make the district west of the bluffs and east of the Mississippi river the greatest manufacturing and trading spot in the world.

The levee is not the only improvement discussed. Changes in governing districts, the county taxing boards, the city governing arrangements and other changes are proposed to meet the demands.

Congressman W. A. Rodenberg is one of the outspoken men for improvements and he says that 90 out of every 100 citizens are for the levee.

"We Can," Says Mr. Rodenberg.

"We can build that levee," said Mr. Rodenberg, "and we mean to do it. Not levees for protection for floods of ordinary size, but a levee against a 45-foot river rise, such as we have never had.

"I propose a levee from Alton to the south side of St. Clair County, a levee with space on the south side of the railroad tracks and so erected as not only to resist the river, but to withstand the burrowing of the small animals that will get into it. I say, put the entire district into a drainage district and issue bonds to pay the entire cost. Fifty-year bonds, nothing less."

"Then rental from the railroad tracks on top of the levees will go far toward paying the interest, and after the levee is built we can get help from the government to keep it up.

"The state will help us in building it. They will let us have convict labor and will appropriate some money, I think.

"If the railroad people do not want our tracks at a fair rental we have capital ready to make a proposition for an Alton-East St. Louis electric railroad.

"With this levee built there will be no detrimental effect. The present backset is very slight. We will recover from it in a few months at the most, but with the levee we could go far."

"Not a factor has left us, and I have yet to hear of any number of families seeking homes elsewhere."

J. L. Whitehead, the Madison real estate man, proposes another change. "Aside from the drainage district to be formed," he says, "we should have this district that is to fight the floods placed under one county government. We need it. Our interests are identical and we will pay our taxes willingly, while districts not interested with us would rebel after the feeling of good fellowship had worn off. We need the county government as well as the railroad district."

Vents Tri-Cities

Made One City.

M. Harlan, the Madison publisher and agent, takes up another feature. He is: "The tri-cities, Madison, Venice and Granite City, with perhaps Brooklyn, have very mutual interests and should be one."

"We hope to see such a change very soon. The government could be more economically administered and we would have more money for internal improvements and for fighting the common enemy."

"But will not these changes mean more taxes?" was asked.

"Taxes, of course," was the answer. "But we will pay the taxes and they have the best place in the world to live. We are not afraid to pay taxes. Why, our business volume here is so much greater than in the average community that we ought to pay more taxes."

That is the spirit and the confidence that possess the men.

Not only the business men talk taxes, but the workers who own their homes. They live in the life in the progressive cities. There is the spirit in it that is communicative to men who move in, and after they have seen there a few weeks they catch it and it can't be driven out with a club.

It was the spirit that gave everybody confidence that the flood would not get beyond the dikes.

When it got through they had confidence that no homes were lost, and that damage would be slight.

As the water went down, the factory called their workmen to work because they could leave their box car.

The women scrub their houses, carefully look over the damaged

MEN WHO FOUGHT THE FLOOD AND NOW LEAD IN THE WORK OF REHABILITATING THEIR CITIES



### EAST ST. LOUIS

East St. Louis, the oldest and largest of the cities, made the greatest fight against the water.

They had more to fight for and better facilities for fighting.

They had more to observe, because they are in larger quantities.

There are more men imbued with it, but they have no longer individual voices. It is their number that makes them leaders.

The employers say that they always have more work. But more is to be marked than ever. Some say that the railroads have invaded the local labor markets, when they should have imported a greater number of track men they are employing.

As it is today the cities, the factories and the railroads are all seeking to hire laborers.

They have a great deal of work.

They have a great

## 100 RESIDENCES

Been Done the Past Week  
of Central Downtown  
Locations.

## DEPOSIT BUILDING LEASE

for Disposition of Old Times  
Building Site Abandoned, and  
Property Is Transferred.

real estate demand the past week  
to J. B. Mohrly, an officer of  
Mercantile Trust Co., has been for real  
estate and good interest-paying properties.

inquiry for unimproved residence property,  
he states, has been light, owing to the  
prevailing high prices of buildings, but  
his regards as only temporary, and he  
expects the demand, so far as vacant property  
is concerned, to show great activity

in the near future.

There is nothing doing in  
central business property. The big op-  
erators are getting out of town, and no ap-  
plicable movement is looked for in this  
area before the close of the vacation sea-  
son.

W. A. Blackwelder left Friday night  
for Atlantic City and eastern resorts, and  
J. W. Wade sailed from New York  
Wednesday on the Philadelphia for Europe.

Wade has gone ostensibly to look after  
the foreign exchange business of the Mer-  
cantile Trust Co., but it is believed in the  
view that some big firm has been  
inspired the trip and that it will

be a matter of a short time when the  
trustee, Trust Co.'s reputation for financial  
counsel will have become international.

A few deals are reported this week, but  
they were negotiated early in the season  
and have just been consummated by the  
closing of the deals.

**Mercantile's Lease**  
on Locust Street.

The Mercantile Trust Co. has closed a  
lease of the building at 513 Locust street,  
formerly occupied by the St. Louis Safe  
Deposit and Savings Bank to the Lambert-  
Johnson Printers Co. for a term of 10  
years.

The lessee will occupy the premises as  
a downtown branch and as a high-grade  
office.

The building was acquired by the Mer-  
cantile Trust Co., with its absorption of  
business and assets of the Safe Deposit  
and Savings Bank.

The building has a dimension of 22x100 feet, is three  
stories in height and is both fire and fire-  
proof.

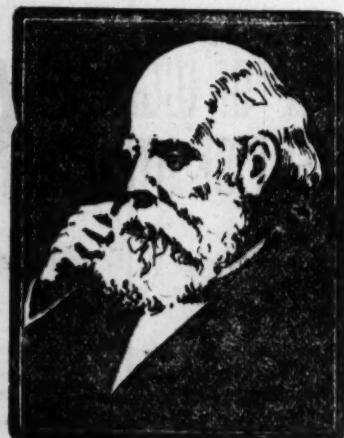
I CURE  
CONTAGIOUS  
ODD POISONING

Discovered the Marvelous  
of Nature and I Give  
It Free to You.

rious Compound Starles the  
with Its Wonderful Cures.  
Marvellous Secret No  
or Woman Need Suffer From  
Syphillis and It Is My Mission on  
Earth Henceforth to Restore  
All Suffering Men and Wo-  
men to Perfect Health.

Send No Money—Simply Send Your Name  
and Address and This Marvelous  
Compound Will Be Sent to You By  
Return Mail, Prepaid,  
Absolutely Free.

I have found the marvelous secret of Nature  
in restoring perfect health to men and women  
suffering from syphillis, in any stage. To me  
it has been given to bring to the weary, sore,  
worn-out brothers and sisters the knowledge of  
this priceless boon, and even to the uttermost



**No Man Is Lost—There is a Sure Cure  
for Syphillis.—Dr. Ferris.**

ends of the earth I send my message of love and  
peace and hope and help. Unbelievers may scoff  
and cry "fake" but I heed them not. MY work  
has just begun and I am saving men.

The secret of this mighty healing power, this  
miraculous fluid, is known to all who have  
given to whom I will and my works go before me. Doubt not! I ask no man to believe me, but  
to give to every man free this priceless boon and  
"restores him instantly to perfect health. With  
this marvelous mysterious compound, which I  
have discovered only after a lifetime devoted to  
research, I can restore the health of men, and  
the archives of the ancients. If it can be used  
at once the awful sores, clear the complexion of  
the copper spots, dry up the mucous patches,  
heal the ulcers and leave the body clean and  
health and wholesome. With this mysterious  
compound no man or woman will ever again be  
troubled with syphillis or any of its evil effects.

Remember it and mark what stage your case  
may be in, the matter is not what you have  
had it, how you got it or when you got it. It  
matters not what doctor or doctors say. This  
is the ordinary drug medicine and must be tried  
first, but it is the vital life itself, and it  
restores him instantly to perfect health. With  
this compound I have recently cured  
several old cases, healed the sores and caused other  
diseases of this terrible poison to disappear  
miraculously. My secret compound never fails, and its  
cure is sure. There are many cases now  
troubled with syphillis. My private ad-  
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10th and Locust streets, St. Louis, Mo. Every per-  
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effects. It is the surest and most effective  
cure. My secret compound never fails, and its  
cure is sure. There are many cases now  
troubled with syphillis. My private ad-  
dress is Dr. G. Sargent Ferris, 8076 Straw Building,  
10th and Locust streets, St. Louis, Mo. Every per-  
son from syphillis is sent to me and  
forward by first mail, prepaid, a package  
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## SMILING BRISTOW, CHIEF SLEUTH IN THE POSTAL FRAUD SCANDAL

The Imperturbable Kansas Man Merely Grinned When Hanna Sought in Vain to Have McKinley Remove Him for Partisan Reasons.

BY S. M. BLYTHE.

POST-DISPATCH BUREAU,  
1345 Pennsylvania Avenue.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—"Good Lord," said Senator Hanna, to his friends who had just been introduced to Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General Bristow, and was breathlessly watching the sleuth rise by sections from the big chair in which he had been sitting. "Good Lord, ain't he never stop getting up?"

The Illinoisan was justified in his inquiry. Bristow is six feet and two inches tall, but he is so thin that he looks about seven. When he starts to elevate himself to a perpendicular position he gets up a



J.L. BRISTOW,  
ASST. POSTMASTER GENERAL.

foot at a time. The result is interesting. When postoffice inspectors have nothing else to do they make bets on the time it will take Mr. Bristow to get his head into the parfum atmosphere he breathes. The pastime does not imply that Mr. Bristow is lazy or indolent, for he is as vigorous and energetic as a handball player. Still, the way he unfolds his long legs is interesting. One never knows how many more links he can let out.

Another of Bristow's peculiarities is a smile. It is a fine-gritting, genial smile. It begins slowly at the left-hand corner of his mouth, spreads across his face and reaches full and miraculous bloom in from forty to sixty seconds. It last half a minute, then it fades away, beginning at the right-hand corner and retreats slowly across under the bristly mustache until it expires at the left-hand corner and nothing is left to remind the observer of its beauty except a twinkle in one eye.

That smile of Bristow's is capable of causing both mirth and sudden death. It is the most exasperating, irritating, enraging personal possession in public life in Washington. This is the way it works:

How the Bristow  
Smile Works.

Emilie awoke after information.

"Good morning, Gen. Bristow."

A polite nod.

"Is it true there are to be indictments issued this afternoon connecting some big people with the postoffice frauds?"

The smile is started.

"I understand that you have placed information before the grandjury in connection with some Brooklyn cases. Is that true?"

The smile is half across.

Not a word is said.

"Is the department going any further with Perry Heath?"

The smile reaches the right-hand corner of the mouth.

"Than the publication of the reports of his manipulation of affairs in the office?"

The smile is now at its apogee.

"When do you expect to begin your investigation on H. H. Rand, Postmaster-General Payne's personal and confidential clerk?"

The smile is gradually going out.

"It is true that you have weakened on investigating Mr. Payne's personal appointment and old-time friends?"

Nothing left now but the twinkle in the eye.

Bristow has not said a word. If the questioner begins again the smile is turned on again.

A perpetual motion smile. It never tires. The most case hardened interviewee rarely stands it more than three times.

Then he flees to the corridor muttering strange oaths, wild eyes, asking the person he meets if this man Bristow is not the limit.

He Never

Learned to Talk.

Nine people out of ten who have to do with the getting of information about the postoffice scandals assert stoutly that Bristow never learned to talk. That is a slightly exaggerated view, but he could win medals and diplomas and rewards of merit in a close-mouthed contest and give all competitors known to history a running start.

Bristow is a Kentuckian who went to Kansas when he was 12. He had lived in that state ever since. He has a rough-and-tumble boyhood. His parents were poor and Bristow had to work and work hard, for all he had. He reached out after an education and got it. His hands show that he has done manual labor on a farm, for they are big and knotted and strong as iron.

He is built on hickory-sapling specifications. He gives the observer the impression that if he should ever take hold of an unruly citizen with those two hands and put all the strength contained in those shoulders into the job that unruly citizen would do well to yell "muff."

The very look of him suggests strength-real, red blood strength. Bristow worked himself through college in Kansas and then established a newspaper. It was a good newspaper, so violently Republican in its politics that the Democrats and Populists

used to froth at the mouth when they saw it. Later he got another newspaper, in Ottawa, and he owns that yet. There can be no mistake about that paper's politics either. He has courage. When the wave of popular excitement came, Bristow stood by his guns. He fought the Republicans who wanted to trounce with the Pops and fuse with them. He believed in straight goods. There were not many like Bristow in the state at that time. He saw the circulation of his paper fall away day by day, but he hammered along, told the Republicans of the state that they were foolish to join in any harum-scarum movement that was bound to run to seed in a short time, and, more than that, he had been sitting. "Good Lord, ain't he never stop getting up?"

The Illinoisan was justified in his inquiry. Bristow is six feet and two inches tall, but he is so thin that he looks about seven. When he starts to elevate himself to a perpendicular position he gets up a

bit Right.

He was not popular, but he was right as events proved, and when the Republicans did come back to power, Bristow was a conspicuous figure. He had been private secretary to Gov. Morrill and later, after the storm had passed, was secretary of the Republican state committee. Then President McKinley picked him out for fourth assistant postmaster-general and he has held that job since, or seven years, which is longer than any other man ever had the place.

Most Popular,

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Washington Is Astonished at Him, for Although a Party Man, He Doesn't Believe in Hiding Rascals Because They Are Republicans.

A natural result of Bristow's fighting in Kansas was that he made some good determined enemies. One of these was, and is, Senator Burton. As soon as Burton was chosen he came to Washington to see President McKinley; he was after Bristow's scalp. It was his intention to rip the other Kansas out of his office and to send him back to the editing business in Ottawa.

Burton saw McKinley. The President was gracious. "I am glad to welcome you to Washington," he said, shaking hands with Burton. "I am glad to see that Republican party of the West is sending strong young men to the Senate. I assure you, Senator Burton, that I shall be pleased to do all in my power to help you."

"That, Mr. President," said Burton, thinking he already had Bristow to last, for out, "brings me to the point I want to discuss. I should like to talk with you over the status of the men from Kansas who have and are to get federal office."

President McKinley knew what was coming. He had been warned.

"Ah, yes," he said smily, "when you make up your mind as to any good man from Kansas you want to place, any first-class man like Bristow, for instance, submit his name to me, and I will give him careful consideration."

Bristow returned to him he was walking aimlessly down Pennsylvania Avenue, and when Bristow heard of it he smiled. Just smiled. Also he retained his job. Bristow has the appointment of some 75,000 of these minor officials. They furnish the bulk of the outside patronage in the post-office department. The politicians began to come at him as soon as he was warm in his chair. They wanted removals and all that sort of thing.

"Hold on," said Bristow. "Let's see why this man wants to be removed."

"I am not a man of six months," was generally known that Bristow was honest, with a kind of hard and steady honest that was impervious to assault. He wasn't averse to putting out a Democratic postmaster and putting in a Republican, but there were a lot of things he wouldn't do.

Most Offensively Honest Man.

"He is honest?" asked one statesman of another.

"Honest?" said the second statesman, "I should think he was. He is the most often honest man I ever bucked up against."

President McKinley gloried in Bristow.

In him he had a man who wasn't afraid. There is no yellow streak in Bristow. He was explained to President McKinley how that long-legged Kansan was blocking the show-and-tell game of the Republican party. The President didn't take the complaints seriously, but said he guessed he would try Bristow a while longer.

Bristow's department also has charge of the postoffice inspectors. All stories of depredation and dishonesty are sent to him for investigation. He seems to have a good deal of the detective in his make-up, for it wasn't long before they began calling him "the fox."

When the President picked him to go to Canada and get in under the skin of the Nebraskans, Bristow went without saying a word and had a lot of people in jail. He was remorseless. They chose his designation then. Instead of calling him "the fox," they called him "the wolf."

Bristow was none too popular with Perry Heath, first assistant postmaster-general, and charged him with paying through the postoffice department Hanna's political debts, contracted in the first McKinley administration. He was not Heath's kind of a man. He did not see why the government should be made to pay debts of the Republican nation. He insisted. He stand well with Charles Emery Smith either, for Mr. Smith, although an admirable postmaster-general, was not insensible to the political game that was being played in his department nor was he disposed to interfere.

The consequence was that while Bristow started out a lot of things during his first four years in office, his hands were tied in a measure. He enjoyed the luxury of having Mark Hanna bitter against him.

"All right," said Bristow.

That is all there was to it. Bristow started in. He had free hand, for he had stipulated that he should be under the direction of no one save the President. He called in his inspectors and put them

on the trail. He had enough info to convict a dozen persons, and he told the inspectors to get the proof.

When Tulloch made his charges Dr. set back and waited. Payne said his charges were "hot air" and "guffaw generalities."

Bristow smiled one of his Bristow smiles. Payne called on everybody for rejects, show that Tulloch was a man and a honest thief. Bristow walked in the next day after he got Payne's letter with a little report of his own, not saying much. Appended to the report, however, there were transcripts of two reports made by inspectors in 1900, and those reports upheld. Tulloch on every charge.

Bristow had them laying on his desk a week. He had been rebuffed when he tried to get action under them two years, and he sat still, waiting and as nothing. Payne was dumbfounded. He did not want to publish the reports. In public he demanded to have them. Payne gave them out and Bristow smiled.

"Everything comes," said Bristow, "when who waits."

If the President wants him for postmaster-general or the party wants him for candidate for vice-president, he will take a chance, but meantime he will round up a few more thieves just to show he is in earnest, and there is no power on the face of the country that can stop him.

The talk about the safety of the public grinding slowly is all well enough, but Bristow not only grinds steadily; he bott

the meal.

When Roosevelt came, the politicians tried again to dislodge Bristow. President Roosevelt asked a snappish "why." The was explained to President McKinley how Bristow was too internally honest to dabble in the great game of Republican politics. That didn't appeal to the President, and Bristow stayed where he was, accumulating information as a sponge takes water.

Then the present scandals came to light. Wynne dug in and found there was crookedness. The President wanted an investigation, and sent him to do it. There was nothing else for him to do, even if he had desired to do anything else. Bristow was there. He knew things and he was honest. So was Wynne honest, but Wynne couldn't very well investigate himself, for all the abuses complained of originally were in the division of the first assistant postmaster-general.

"I want you to get to the bottom of these stories of corruption and fraud in the postoffice department," said President Roosevelt.

"All right," said Bristow.

That is all there was to it. Bristow started in. He had free hand, for he had stipulated that he should be under the direction of no one save the President. He called in his inspectors and put them

Mall Orders Filled  
While Goods Last.

1c FOR BOY'S  
STRAW HATS.

Regular 5c Men's  
White Hemstitch  
Handkerchiefs,  
clearing sale price 8c

Regular 25c Men's  
Derby Ribbed  
Shirts or Drawers,  
clearing sale price 8c

Regular 50c Men's  
Tweed and Plain  
Mits, clearing sale price 15c

14c FOR BOY'S  
Wash Suits.

Boys' 2c Waists, 9c  
Boys' 2c Knee  
Pants, now 10c  
Boys' 2c Brownie  
Overalls, now 14c  
Boys' 4c Wool  
Suits, now 2.69

Men's 2c  
All Silk  
Hats, 5.89

4c FOR CHILDREN'S  
SHOES.

Regular 5c Children's  
Drawing Shoes, clear-  
ing sale price 25c

5c FOR CHILDREN'S  
SCHOOL BAGS.

Boys' 2c School  
Bags, now 9c  
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Pants, now 10c  
Boys' 2c Brownie  
Overalls, now 14c  
Boys' 4c Wool  
Suits, now 2.69

1c FOR CHILDREN'S  
HATS.

Regular 15c La-  
dered Oxford, pat-  
tled leather and  
tip-clearing sale  
price 49c

1c FOR CHILDREN'S  
HATS.

Regular 15c La-  
dered Oxford, pat-  
tled leather and  
tip-clearing sale  
price 49c

49c FOR CHILDREN'S  
HARDWOOD SCREEN  
DOORS.

Men's 2c  
All-Wool  
Pants, 78c

## THE TRADE EVENT OF THE YEAR! THOUSANDS HAVE WAITED FOR IT! GRAND SEMI-ANNUAL CLEARING SALE!

FREE TICKETS TO  
FOREST PARK  
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GREATEST BARGAINS FOR ALL!  
EVERYBODY Knows What the Globe's  
Semi-Annual Clearing Sale Means.

5c for 12c  
Lonsdale  
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Regular 10c Lawns  
in remnants, clearing  
sale price 2c

Regular 15c Shirts  
Cambric, all  
styles, clearing  
sale price 2c

Regular 6c Standard  
Calico, clearing  
sale price 3c

Regular 8 1/2c  
Fancy Percales,  
dress and waist  
styles, clearing  
sale price 3c

Regular 15c White  
India Linen, 40 in.  
wide, clearing  
sale price 39c

Regular 7 1/2c  
Staple  
Aron Ginghams,  
dress and  
waist  
styles, clearing  
sale price 5c

Regular 12 1/2c  
Fringed Birds-Eye  
Towels, 18 by 36,  
clearing  
sale price 15c

Regular 25c  
Turk Red  
Damask, 55  
inches wide,  
clearing  
sale price 15c

33c for 60c  
bed Sheets.

100 dozen Bleached  
Bed Sheets, size 8x  
30, regular 60c  
per dozen, now 33c

LISLE GLOVES.  
Black or white, 7c  
per doz.

Classic Music,  
Catalogue of 3900  
to select  
from 6 for  
25c, or 5c

5c for 1c  
Laces and  
Embroideries

Regular 75c  
All-over  
Lace and  
Embroidery  
Yokings,  
in various  
patterns—  
clearing  
sale price 25c

Regular 2

**Wearisome Topics.**  
a the China Room, Mrs. Ticker's reception, which did not enjoy Mrs. Ticker's reception, an Albert: No, indeed. The man talked about the women shopping.

The new army musket will pierce six human bodies or a foot and half of pine

wood at 500 yards and will kill at 2000 yards. The use of such guns in quelling riots would endanger the lives of non-combatants within the city. The new musket has 34 grains of powder, two round balls which weigh 42 grains and are coated with paraffin. The fire of this cartridge is effective at not more than 200 yards.

## HIGH CLASS DRUGGISTS AND — OTHERS.

The better class of druggists, everywhere, are men of scientific attainments and high integrity, who devote their lives to the welfare of their fellow men in supplying the best of remedies and purest medicinal agents of known value, in accordance with physicians' prescriptions and scientific formulas. Druggists of the better class manufacture many excellent remedies, but always under original or official names and they never sell false brands, or imitation medicines. They are the men to deal with when in need of anything in their line, which usually includes all standard remedies and corresponding adjuncts of a first-class pharmacy and the finest and best of toilet articles and preparations and many useful accessories and remedial appliances. The earning of a fair living, with the satisfaction which arises from a knowledge of the benefits conferred upon their patrons and assistance to the medical profession, is usually their greatest reward for long years of study and many hours of daily toil. They all know that Syrup of Figs is an excellent laxative remedy and that it gives universal satisfaction, and therefore they are selling many millions of bottles annually to the well informed purchasers of the choicest remedies, and they always take pleasure in handing out the genuine article bearing the full name of the Company—California Fig Syrup Co.—printed on the front of every package. They know that in cases of colds and headaches attended by biliousness and constipation and of weakness or torpidity of the liver and bowels, arising from irregular habits, indigestion, or over-eating, that there is no other remedy so pleasant, prompt and beneficial in its effects as Syrup of Figs, and they are glad to sell it because it gives universal satisfaction.

Owing to the excellence of Syrup of Figs, the universal satisfaction which it gives and the immense demand for it, imitations have been made, tried and condemned, but there are individual druggists to be found, here and there, who do not maintain the dignity and principles of the profession and whose greed gets the better of their judgment, and who do not hesitate to recommend and try to sell the imitations in order to make a larger profit. Such preparations sometimes have the name—"Syrup of Figs"—or "Fig Syrup" and of some piratical concern, or fictitious fig syrup company, printed on the package, but they never have the full name of the Company—California Fig Syrup Co.—printed on the front of the package. The imitations should be rejected because they are injurious to the system. In order to sell the imitations they find it necessary to resort to misrepresentation or deception, and whenever a dealer passes off on a customer a preparation under the name of "Syrup of Figs" or "Fig Syrup," which does not bear the full name of the California Fig Syrup Co. printed on the front of the package, he is attempting to deceive and mislead the patron who has been so unfortunate as to enter his establishment, whether it be large or small, for if the dealer resorts to misrepresentation and deception in one case he will do so with other medicinal agents, and in the filling of physicians' prescriptions, and should be avoided by every one who values health and happiness. Knowing that the great majority of druggists are reliable, we supply the immense demand for our excellent remedy entirely through the druggists, of whom it may be purchased everywhere, in original packages only, at the regular price of fifty cents per bottle, but as exceptions exist it is necessary to inform the public of the facts, in order that all may decline or return any imitation which may be sold to them. If it does not bear the full name of the Company—California Fig Syrup Co.—printed on the front of every package, do not hesitate to return the article and to demand the return of your money, and in future go to one of the better class of druggists who will sell you what you wish and the best of everything in his line at reasonable prices.

**R** DR. SIEBER'S  
ANTI-TOXIN  
SERUM CURES  
CONTAGIOUS

## BLOOD POISON

even in the most advanced stages of this hitherto incurable disease—even when the mind is disengaged and the system saturated with MERCURY and POTASH. Of course it's better to come to us the very moment you know you have this most dreadful of all diseases, for you have to come sooner or later if you want to be cured. We have now treated and cured hundreds of people, from pauper to millionaire, of specific BLOOD POISON. Most all of these people had tried the so-called "cures" before coming to us. Most of these people were old and severe cases. ALL of these people are now perfectly and forever cured—restored by the Sieber Serum treatment to their place in the office, shop or home.

Suite 501-603 Commercial Building, Sixth and Olive Streets, St. Louis. Office Hours, 9 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Evenings, 6:30 to 8 p.m. Sundays, 10 to 12 m. Separate entrance and station for ladies and gentlemen. The utmost privacy guaranteed. Send to Dept. O for free medical treatise.

**BLOOD POISON'S ONLY CURE.**  
We have little doubt that the statement that there is no scientific cure for contagious blood poison, guaranteed and backed by responsible business men, will be the best news to many readers in today's paper. Dr. Francis A. Sieber, the discoverer of the only serum that is anti-toxin to blood poison, is the head of the medical department of the International Serum Co., suite 501-603 Commercial building, Sixth and Olive streets, St. Louis, who guarantees to cure the very worse cases of blood poison. The "guarantees" of a company of this character are something tangible for a prospective patient to consider—for it is given by F. H. Cooper, Esq., of Siegel, Cooper & Co., New York and Chicago, and who is one of America's foremost and wealthiest men.

**MR. COOPER'S NEW WORK.**  
It is an abutment (when explained) a natural transition from managing the biggest department store business in the world to the establishing and running of one of the biggest medical concerns in the world. Yet this is precisely the change made by F. H. Cooper, Esq., the founder of the "Big Stores" of Siegel, Cooper & Co., of Chicago and New York. In the possession of an ample fortune.

with an inclination to travel at an age when the desire to retire from business is usually strong. Mr. Cooper deliberately undertook this responsibility and presidency of the International Serum Co., who administer the Sieber Serum treatment, the first and only cure for contagious blood poison, said to be the world's best known of any other which I could do so much good." Mr. Cooper modestly observes. The fact that a merchant of influence to the Sieber serum treatment is a sufficient guarantee of its value, and as the reason why so many persons have been so confident in the value of this serum, is well known. The half or more of which of his remedial agent was lost during the digestive process. So the hypodermic needles used in this case were of the greatest care and exactitude to have the remedy in its natural state reach the tissues undiluted through the circulation. Dr. Sieber has been one of the most persistent advocates of this principle, and he attributes much of the success of the treatment to the hypodermic injection instead of the ordinary method of injecting the medicine into the stomach. The wise doctor very well knows that half or more of which of his remedial agent was lost during the digestive process. So the hypodermic needles used in all cases where it is desirable to have the remedy in its natural state reach the tissues undiluted through the circulation. Dr. Sieber has been one of the most persistent advocates of this principle, and he attributes much of the success of the treatment to the hypodermic injection instead of the ordinary method of injecting the medicine into the stomach. The wise doctor very well knows that half or more of which of his remedial agent was lost during the digestive process. 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# CUP YACHTS NOT THE FASTEST CARDINALS SURPRISE FANS BY RECENT SHOWING DELMAR RACE TRACK TO OPEN MONDAY ROWING

## ROWING RACES ON RIVER TODAY

Mound City to Hold Club Regatta in Honor of Fourteenth Anniversary.

### THREE EVENTS ARE ARRANGED

Lemp Plate Race, Season's First Open Rowing Contest, Set for July 4.

Carsmen will turn out in force this afternoon to witness the races to be held under the auspices of the Mound City Rowing Club, in celebration of the 14th year of the club's incorporation.

Three events are named for decision: Single sculls, an event for the junior and senior fours and a third for junior and senior barges, open only to club members.

Members of other clubs are invited to be present.

Entries for the singles are only two, C. Guenther and Martin Formanack.

The junior and senior fours announce the following crew members:

Juniors—F. Yaeger, bow; F. Suerig, No.

2, O. Yackey, No. 3; C. Aman, stroke.

Seniors—J. Meyers, bow; M. Formanack; J. Formanack, M. Begley.

Barge race, Juniors—R. Thompson, W.

Yaeger, G. Gilbert, O. Sleving, F. Suerig.

C. Aman and C. Hause, Hamill.

Seniors—J. Meyers, F. Formanack, M.

J. Formanack, M. Begley, F. Yaeger, O.

Yacke and Coxswain Hickey.

In addition to the rowing events, the club will celebrate its anniversary by launching two new boats. They are the barge "F. H. Menz" and the four "George Eschbachen."

The barge is named after last year's president of the Mound City Club, while the four is named in honor of this year's club treasurer.

**Current's Speed**

Has Subsided.

The Mound City has had its crews out for several days, the current of the river having greatly lessened in speed and the drivers due to the flood having almost entirely disappeared.

Sunday's events will be finished at the clubhouse, foot of Madison street. Events will be run off about 3 o'clock.

The Mound City men are in better shape now than the crews of any of the local clubs, owing to hard work. The Mound City Club will be represented at the national regatta, to be held on Lake Quinsigamond, near Worcester, Mass., Aug. 13. A crew will be sent and probably an entry to the single sculls. The Mound City Club expects to spring a surprise with its crew this season.

The first open rowing event of the year on the river will be contested next Sunday afternoon on the Mississippi river. It is the Lemp Plate race, usually the opening event of the season.

At least six entries are promised for this event, every club in the harbor being down for the race. The weather and conditions will probably put two crews in.

The race is for six-oared barges, at one and one-half miles. The men will be rowed about 4 o'clock, the finish to be according to the points of the cup, in front of the clubhouse of last year's winners.

This will give the Western Rowing Club the honor of conducting the race and having the title in front of its quarters, foot of Durcas street.

This will make the first time the race has been run. The first year was 1900, when the Westerners won the handsome silver plate which is the trophy of the victors. In 1901 the St. Louis crew captured the cup, and in 1902 the Westerners won it back. This year the contest promises to be a desperate one, owing to the improvement among the hitherto inferior crews.

**New Oarsmen**

In Regatta.

The regatta of the Southwestern Rowing Association, which has been set for July 25, will have an added feature to the usual inter-organization contests.

Frank J. Sutte, the young Chicago Yacht Club lawyer and oarsman who made such a hit in the Chicago rowing last year and who doesn't own a crew, will be sculling Joachim, his new scull, secured for a dollar with Poaching in local waters.

Joachim was still unconvinced of the superiority of his opponent, and challenged him to race at St. Louis. The offer was accepted, and the event will be rowed in connection with the Southwestern's regatta.

**Flying Ship Proves West's Greatest Filly.**

The best 3-year-old filly of the year was uncovered in the Englewood Stakes at Chicago Thursday last.

Her name is Flying Ship, by Flying Dutchman, out of Phalla, and is owned by C. H. Green, who has raised her on their famous Runnymede farm, in Ken-tucky.

She ran 117 yards up, on a track that was remarkable of time of 1:39 1/2.

Capt. Jackson was at the wheel and said she had all she could swing to and with kites drawing.

Ramona is an old wooden schooner, no longer used for racing, but still pretensions to up-to-date racing lines.

There are old shellbacks alive who still use her. The Baltimore boat ships frequently leave her known for days at a time. But, then, there's a bucket of salt goes with them.

It is known that Sidney L. and Adelicia Guard will race no more. They have been broken down and will be permanently retired. Linda became famous by her American Advance Guard was styled "the iron horse" of the American turf. In three years she won \$100,000. She was campaigned from New York to California, and was in contention to be the greatest three-year-old in the world.

Independence Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward, \$120 added. Saturday, June 27, one mile and three-sixteenths. 56 nominations.

Reliance Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward, \$100 added. Saturday, June 27, one mile and three-sixteenths. 56 nominations.

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# CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE INVOLVES LORD BARRINGTON IN MURDER MYSTERY

Leland Hotel at 2901 Franklin avenue, where they were shown to Mrs. McCann, and after one look she exclaimed:

"Oh, my God! He is murderer!"

Conductor Ike Bennett of Elm street, St. Louis County, and Motorman John Oellen of 6332 Easton avenue, employed by the St. Louis, St. Charles & Western Railroad, told the police that on the night of June 18 they had as passengers from St. Louis two men who answered the descriptions published of Barrington and McCann.

**Three Shots**  
Were Fired.

The men got on the car at either the 10 or 11 o'clock trip, they were not certain which, and went to Bonfils station, at that time the terminal of the road, owing to the flood having stopped traffic west.

When the car reached Bonfils, the men got off and left the car with the smaller and larger of the two men, which would have been McCann, handed the conductor a card on which was the name of the Leland Hotel and the address at 2901 Franklin avenue.

Bennett is quite sure of the address, although he has thrown the card away.

After both men had left the car and while the trainmen were waiting for the time for leaving Bonfils they heard three shots.

Neither of the men returned to St. Louis on their car.

Mrs. Charlotte Krueger, who lives 100 yards from the quarry, heard the shots that night and also heard a man screaming for help.

At the time of Barrington's detention at the Mounted District Police Station Bennett and Oellen were out on a trip and did not return until after 8 o'clock, and orders were left at the stables for them to hurry to the station to settle the question as to the identity of Barrington as their passenger on that night.

**Sweating Rack**  
for Barrington.

Barrington reached the Four Courts at 9 o'clock, and after being taken to the headquarters of the Central district in the basement of the building, where he was searched, he was conducted to the office of Chief of Detectives Desmond. There he was taken in hand by Chief Desmond, night.

## BARRINGTON IDENTIFIED BY 3 RAILROAD MEN

Ike Bennett, John Oellen and Charles Sack, employees of the St. Louis, St. Charles & Western railroad, positively identified Barrington at the Four Courts last night as the man whom they saw accompany McCann to Bonfils Station on the night of June 18 and as the man who walked back along the railroad tracks the next morning.

Barrington was taken from the mounted district police station to the Four Courts and in the lobby of Chief Desmond's office he stood between two detectives waiting for the men who were to make the identification.

He was cool and careless, seeming to be much more composed than at the time of his release from the workhouse after his short term there.

Capt. McNamee of the mounted district, who is in charge of the case, was present.

**Identified by**

**Three Men.**  
John Oellen, the motorman on the car on which McCann and Barrington made the trip to Bonfils, was first admitted. He looked at the men in the lobby, pointed out Barrington and said, "Yes, that is the man."

Charles Sack of 637 Elm street, St. Louis County, an employee of the St. Louis, St. Charles & Western Railroad, was next admitted. He pointed out Barrington as the man he had seen walking back along the tracks at 7 o'clock on the morning of June 18. He said that when he saw Barrington was wearing an imitation Panama hat, a black suit, with a Prince Albert coat and looked as though he had spent the night in the woods.

Ike Bennett, the conductor on the car on which Barrington and McCann were passengers, came next. Bennett is young and had taken much interest in the case. When he saw Barrington he exclaimed: "That is the man; there is no doubt about it."

Barrington walked back a few steps, then turned and said to Bennett: "Are you sure?"

"To the best of my recollection," answered Bennett, "you are the man."

"When was that?" Barrington asked.

"The night of June 18," replied Bennett.

He withdrew from the lobby and Barrington laughed and remarked:

"He said to the best of his recollection."

**"LORD'S" BLOOD STAINED CLOTHES**  
WERE WASHED AND HIDDEN AWAY

Charles W. Morrison, a negro servant at the Leland Hotel, told the following story to the Post-Dispatch last night:

"Barrington came home on the morning after McCann disappeared, and I noticed that his clothes were muddy and bloody. His face was haggard, and he looked as if he had been drunk for a week. He said to me, 'Here, get my clothes quick, and wash them good, and get all the soap out of them, and put them where nobody will see them.'

"Where have you been?" I asked.

"Oh, I was out with McCann. McCann did something terrible. He assaulted two women. A lot of men jumped on him and I went to his assistance. They beat and kicked me into insensibility."

"Letter I said to him, 'Where is McCann?'"

"'He's gone off,' was the reply. 'He might never come back. I'm going to run the house while he's gone. If he ever does come back, I'll kill him.'

"Barrington said, 'Here, here. You are a bigger servant. Don't be asking me any questions. Do what you are told, and be

Chief of Police Kiely, and Captain McNamee of the mounted district.

Chief Desmond charged him with the murder of McCann, and the "sweating" at about 11:30 o'clock Barrington's trunk was brought into the Four Courts, and opened. Inside were found Barrington's revolver and a silver headed cane.

Mrs. McCann was then brought into Chief Desmond's office, and asked if she could identify any of the property. She identified the cane as belonging to her husband, and when she left the room, asked if she was under arrest. When told that she was, she said, "That isn't right. That lady oughtn't to be under arrest. She hasn't done anything."

While Barrington was being "sweated" the room was almost filled with detectives, police officers and newspapermen.

The presence of the crowd greatly annoyed Barrington, and every ten or fifteen minutes he asked Chief Desmond to rid the room of "these newspaper men." He thought everybody in the crowd was a newspaper man. He made this request every time his interrogators got him to a fine point.

Two or three times during the night Chief Desmond asked the crowd to step out of the room. The people did as requested, but when the doors were reopened the crowd surged back in.

Throughout the "sweating" Barrington was very cool. He was quiet in manner, and spoke with the English accent. Whenever he was pressed to a fine point he said, "I don't know."

After he was asked how McCann's watch and chain and diamond ring got under the seat of the patrol wagon, where the officers are confident Barrington put them, he answered, "I don't know."

After admitting that he was on the St. Louis, St. Charles, and Western railroad with McCann on the night of June 18, and that he got off the car with McCann at some place, the name of which he claimed not to know, he said that the night which he has talked about so much in which McCann was attacked by two men, took place at the point where he and McCann left the car.

"A short time ago, you said the fight occurred in Suburban Garden. How do you explain the contradiction between your statements?" said the detectives.

"I don't know," was the reply.

It was noticed that the thumb nail on Barrington's left hand is badly bruised, and that during the sweating, he held his right thumb under his palm, where no one could see it.

At 1 o'clock he was sent to a cell for the night.

•••

## HOW THEY REACHED THE TRAGIC SPOT

Barrington and McCann were at the Suburban Garden together on the night of June 18.

Barrington tells of trouble at the garden with some women and whatever may have happened there, Barrington and McCann walked down the Suburban track to Wellston, the terminal of the St. Louis, St. Charles & Western electric railroad.

The Wellston terminal is at the end of Bonfils, the town on the Wabash railroad. It is lonely about the station and it was at this place that Barrington admits that he and McCann left the electric car and from where he walked back to St. Louis the next morning.

Bonfils is about 15 miles from the St. Louis city limits and over two miles from St. Charles.

## CONFESSES HE WROTE THE BOGUS LETTER TO MRS. McCANN

When Barrington was arrested on the night of June 23 he told Chief Desmond that he had received the letter from another person. He refrained from disclosing that he had dictated it himself.

About 11 o'clock last night Barrington admitted to Chief of Detectives Desmond that he went with McCann on the St. Louis, St. Charles & Western railroad on the night of June 18, but says he does not know where he got off.

He admits, however, that he and McCann got off together.

He also admits that he walked back, but says he did so because he didn't have any money, having given \$27.50 to McCann four blocks from the Suburban Garden.

He has not yet explained what became of McCann, or what the two men were doing on the St. Charles car at that time of night.

•••

## HID McCANN'S JEWELRY IN THE PATROL WAGON

The gold watch and diamond ring of James P. McCann were found under the driver's cushion of the patrol wagon in which Barrington was driven to the Four Courts after his arrest at the Leland Hotel Saturday afternoon.

When arrested Barrington was placed in the front part of the vehicle and he managed to secrete the valuables under the cushion in front of him.

After he was taken from the wagon a policeman and the cook and driver of the car, Barrington appeared to explain how they came under the cushioned seat during his ride.

At midnight Barrington's trunk, which had been taken to Union Station for ship-

ment from the city, was seized by Detective Greely and brought to the Four Courts.

It was searched, but nothing compromising was found.

Then in the presence of Barrington, Mrs. McCann, Chief Desmond and Chief of Police Kiely the watch and ring which had been turned over by Capt. McNamee were produced.

Mrs. McCann broke down and wept when she saw them. "They are my husband's property," she said between sobs.

Barrington appeared greatly surprised.

He was asked to explain how they came under the cushioned seat during his ride.

"I really don't know," he said in his soft, well-modulated tones and would offer no further explanation.

## BOGUS TELEGRAM AND LETTER RECEIVED

F. Seymour Barrington became a boarder at the home of James P. McCann, the sporting man and owner of horses, who resided at 2902 Franklin avenue six weeks ago.

Previous to that time and following his release from the workhouse by Mayor Wells, he was the manager of a saloon at the corner of Broadway and Chestnut street. While there he met McCann and the latter became interested in the bogus lord.

McCann was promoter of a project to build a hotel near the World's Fair grounds and offered the position of manager to Barrington, which the erstwhile workhouse graduate accepted.

Charles Morrison told Chief Desmond that since the disappearance of McCann Barrington had been with Mrs. McCann almost constantly, and that the two had many spirited conversations. At some of these conversations Barrington wept.

Morrison also said that both before and after the disappearance of McCann Barrington had taken Mrs. McCann down town

on Friday, the day following her husband's disappearance. Mrs. McCann received a telegram from Centralia, Mo., purporting to be from her husband, requesting her to send \$300 to him in St. Louis.

Barrington also claimed that he received a letter a day or so later from McCann in which he said he would be home in a few days.

Mrs. McCann, greatly alarmed when her husband did not return, consulted her lawyer, Albert Davis, last Thursday, who went to Chief Desmond and placed the case in his hands.

Barrington was taken into custody that night pending an investigation of McCann's disappearance.

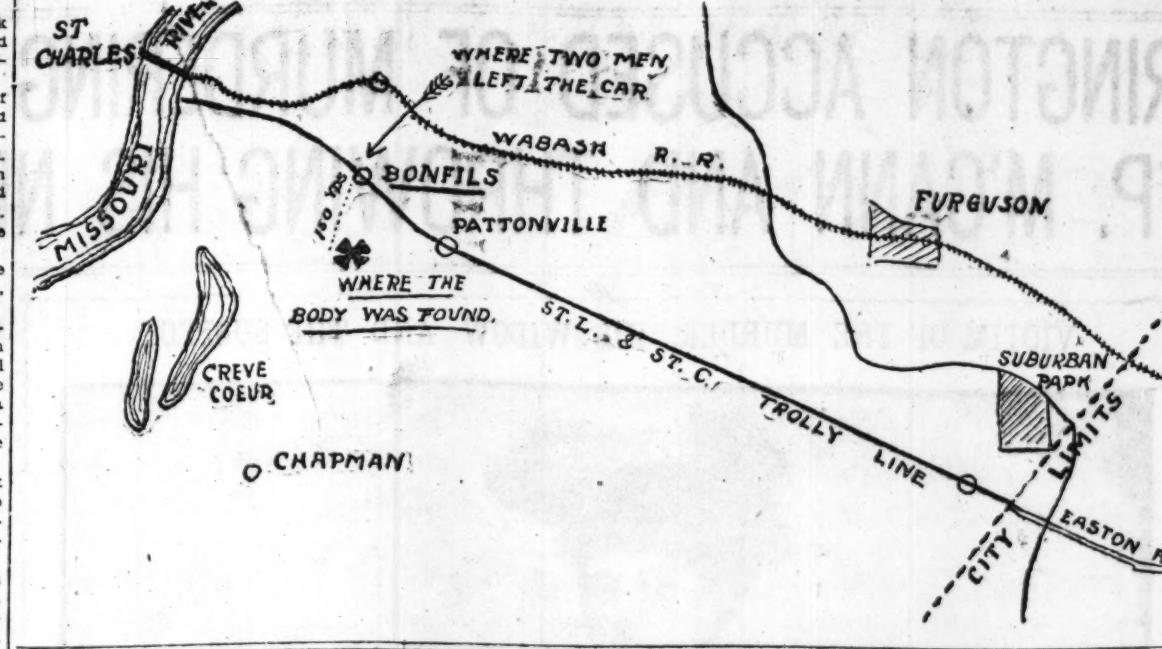
He told Chief Desmond that on the night of June 18 Mrs. McCann was ill. He accompanied McCann, he said, to a drug store to get some medicine for her. Instead of attending to the errand they boarded a Suburban car and went to Suburban Garden.

There they met two men and two women. Barrington stated that McCann took one of the women for a walk. Soon

he was in the house during the past week while Mr. McCann was away and Barrington and Mrs. McCann were at home.

While Mrs. McCann and her sister were at the Four Courts Saturday evening Una

## DIAGRAM SHOWING WHERE BARRINGTON AND McCANN LEFT THE TROLLEY CAR AND WHERE McCANN'S BODY WAS FOUND



ARTICLES WHICH LED TO THE IDENTIFICATION OF McCANN

stood out on the back porch of the McCann house too frightened to go in the house after the strange death of its master. She spoke as follows in regard to Barrington.

"The man Barrington is the strangest man I ever saw. Ever since Mr. McCann's gone away he's been trying to get me to go away.

"He wanted to be alone here in the house with Mrs. McCann, but I wouldn't go for him. I wouldn't leave Mrs. McCann. She's the best woman I ever knew."

"He never talked much, but he couldn't sleep. He couldn't eat much either, and if anybody said anything to him he'd cry. His feelings were easily hurt."

"He used to sit down at the table and eat a few bites, then put his hands up to his face and start to cry. He pretended that he cried because he felt so sorry for Mrs. McCann."

"He wanted to be alone here in the house with Mrs. McCann, but I wouldn't go for him. I went home, but a friend of the family came and slept in the house."

"When Barrington went out with Mr. McCann he wore the same kind of hat he had on in this picture in the Post-Dispatch."

"They went away on Thursday night. Barrington came back Friday morning at 8 o'clock."

## TRUCKMAN TELLS OF HAULING A TRUNK TO UNION STATION

John Morris, who is supposed to be the man who hauled Barrington's trunk to the Union Station, made the following statement in the presence of detectives and a representative of the Post-Dispatch last night:

"About 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon, a man came to my place at 2901 North Carolina avenue and told me to go to 2901 Franklin avenue and get a trunk. He said,

"I was ahead of me towards the Leland Hotel, and when I got there he gave me the trunk and told me to take it to the Union Station. Again he told me to say nothing about hauling the trunk."

From the description of the man given by Morris it is thought the man was Barrington.

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## McCANN'S FRIEND STONER IS ARRESTED ON SUSPICION

John Morris, who is stopping at the St. James Hotel with his wife, was arrested by the police last night on suspicion of having been one of the two men whom McCann met in Suburban Garden on the night of June 18.

He admits that he is a gambler and says that he is a personal friend of McCann. He is well known at the race tracks and is known by the name of "Stoty."

To Detectives Greely and Dwyer he said last night in the presence of a representative of the Post-Dispatch:

"The last time I was in McCann's company was during dedication week of the

World's Fair, when I was with him most of the week. I never saw Barrington except on one occasion and that was in the barroom of the St. James Hotel.

"I was not with McCann on the night of June 18.

"When I saw in the extra editions of the papers that McCann was killed I went to the Leland Hotel to see Mrs. McCann, but she was not there."

Stoner is said to have been supported at the St. James Hotel by McCann. On this point he said: "It is true that I got money from McCann. On one occasion I pawned Mrs. McCann's diamond ring for \$200."

He refused to tell where he lives.

Desirable Dry Goods  
Must Be Closed OutAnd to accomplish that purpose we have reduced the  
prices on all surplus stocks.

White Goods  
That We  
Must Sell  
Not much chance  
that we won't, at  
these prices—do  
you think so?

7½c Lace Striped India Linen—  
Reduced to 4c  
8½c and 10c checked and striped Dimi-  
ties and plaid Lawns—  
Reduced to 5c  
12½c Sheer India Linen—  
Reduced to 8½c  
15c and 20c lace-striped Lawns and satin-  
striped Madras—  
Reduced to 10c  
25c Lace-worked Pique—  
Reduced to 12c  
20c Mercerized Madras, in Jacquard de-  
signs and stripes—  
Reduced to 15c  
25c and 20c Lace and Leno  
Lawns—  
Reduced to 18c  
30c Mercerized Madras, and plain Mer-  
cerized Oxfords—  
Reduced to 25c  
65c Summer Vestings—  
Reduced to 39c  
And 500 pieces 50c St. Gall Swiss, em-  
broidered—  
Reduced to 18c



Handker-  
chiefs  
to Sell  
at Less  
Than  
Half

Some at exactly one-quarter of  
the regular price.

Women's 10-cent colored border plain  
white hemstitched lace-edge Handkerchiefs at... 22c

Men's 15-cent hemstitched initial Hand-  
kerchiefs, reduced to... 5c

Women's 10-cent all pure lined white em-  
broidered hemstitched Handkerchiefs, as-  
sorted patterns, reduced to... 7½c

Women's 25-cent all pure linen plain white  
hemstitched Handkerchiefs, ½, ¼ and  
½ inch hem, reduced to... 15c

Women's 50 and 75 cent all-linen white  
embroidered, also scalloped Hand-  
kerchiefs, reduced to... 25c

Toilet Articles  
at Reduced Prices

25 India Rubber Dressing Combs—  
Reduced to 15c

25 Celluloid Dressing Combs—  
Reduced to 10c

Fine Polished Wood Hand-Mirrors, reg-  
ular price 65c—  
Ebony Cloth Brushes, sterling mounted,  
regular price 50c—  
Imported Hat Brushes, long soft bristles,  
regular price 50c—  
Solid Back Pure Bristle Hair Brushes,  
regular price 95c—  
Solid Back Military Hair Brushes, fine  
polished foxwood or real ebony, ster-  
ling mounted; regular price \$1.45 pair—  
Reduced to 25c each

1/4-quart Family Fountain Sprays—  
Reduced to 50c  
1/4-quart Family Water Bottle, flannel  
covered, regular price 85c—  
Reduced to 50c

Rian Globes, Spray Vaginal Syringes—  
Reduced to 50c

Summer Corsets  
Reduced  
to Half the  
Regular  
Price  
For Clearing Sale

00 Summer Corsets, medium long  
and short hip, lace trimmed top  
top—  
Reduced to 50 cents

75c Corsets, made in jeans,  
long, white and drab—  
Reduced to 35 cents

0 Fancy Net Corsets, low bust,  
hip—  
Reduced to 50 cents

0 and \$1.25 Corsets, in the  
best satins, white, drab  
Reduced to 50 cents

Reduced to \$1.00  
c and \$1.00 Summer Corsets,  
lace trimmed—  
Reduced to 35 cents

75 Summer Corsets, lace trim-  
p and bottom—  
Reduced to \$1.00  
a very latest 50c best Summer  
medium weight—  
Reduced to 25 cents

50 fancy silk brocade, straight  
low bust, medium short hip,  
laced top and bottom—  
Reduced to \$2.50

Men's Fancy Silk, Teeks, Four-in-  
ches and 50c quality—  
Reduced to 15 cents

Men's Neckwear, Hands, Shields and Band Bows—  
Reduced to 15 cents

At 15 cents  
Men's Madras and Oxford Stocks—50c

Men's Fancy Silk Belts—  
Reduced to 15 cents

At 15 cents  
Men's Leather Belts—  
Reduced to 15 cents

At 15 cents  
Men's Leather Belts—  
Reduced to 15 cents

## Clearing Sale Prices.

Men's 75c Oxford or Madras  
Shirts—Reduced to... 35c

Men's 75c Madras Shirts—  
Reduced to... 50c

Men's \$1.50 Oxford Shirts—  
Reduced to... 75c

Men's \$1.50 Madras Shirts—  
Reduced to... \$1.00

Men's \$2.00 White Oxford  
Shirts—Reduced to... \$1.50

Boys' Neglige Shirts—  
Reduced to 50c

Boys' Neglige Shirts—  
with cuffs, others have  
both cuffs and collars to match—

Reduced to 65c

Foulard Silks, satin finish and brooches—  
were \$1.25 a yard—  
Reduced to 75c

Foulard Silks, satin finish—  
were \$1.00 a yard—  
Reduced to 65c

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were \$1.00 a yard—  
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# "LORD" BARRINGTON'S CRIMINAL CAREER BEFORE HE MADE ST. LOUIS HIS HOME

## "I AM INNOCENT OF THIS CRIME"

### DECLARED "LORD" BARRINGTON

While Barrington was being brought from the mounted police station at Forest Park to the Four Courts in the patrol wagon, he made the following statement to the Post-Dispatch:

"I am innocent of the crime. As I sit here, I am innocent. I did not know that McCann was dead until I was arrested."

"I was never at Bonfils station, but I was unconscious for a long time after the fight in Suburban garden."

"McCann and his wife often had trouble, and I sometimes took Mrs. McCann's part. On one occasion, after they had a scuffle, I bathed Mrs. McCann's eyes. McCann was often in trouble with people, and I often took his part. He received many threatening letters, but I do not know who wrote them. One letter threatened him if he did not pay to the writer \$50. I don't know what it was about."

"If I had killed McCann I would not have gone back to his home, for I would have known that his body would finally be discovered."

"When asked about the two men, one large and florid, and the other small and dark, and the woman with whom he is said to have associated he said:

"I don't remember whether I ever saw them or not. I have met great many people, and can't remember all."

"He refused to discuss in detail the fight in Suburban Garden, but described the two men, who he says, attacked McCann, as follows:

"One was larger than McCann. He was tall and heavy, and was of a florid complexion. The other was small and slender. He was about 5 feet 8 inches high, and had dark hair and a dark complexion."

"I do not remember whether I ever saw these men at the St. James hotel or not."

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"He stated that he was offered \$100 for the pension."

"We decided to accept his invitation, and were to go to the farm on the even-



A common summer complaint.

Summer-Suit Trousers get the colic of too-much-wear just now.

The remedy is a pair of MacCarthy-Evans Soothing Summer Trousers—cut with the MacCarthy-Evans dash, from Homespun, Flannel, Serge, Crash and Worsted—\$5 to \$15.

MacCarthy-Evans Tailoring Co., 816-820 Olive. Main 2647. The Post Office is opposite.

## FREE DENTAL CLINIC BARGAINS IN DENTISTRY.

TEETH  
VITALIZED  
Free Clinic and Prices  
Until July 10.

Full set of Teeth... \$1.00  
Belt of Teeth... \$1.00  
Gum... \$1.00  
Bridge... \$1.00  
Bridgework... \$1.00

All work done by graduate dentists.

Bring this Ad with you. Be sure you are in the right place.

NOT PAYED BY US.

We are the only dentists west of New York who make their own Vitalized Air and Gas.

Vitalized Air and Gas extracted free.

Be Sure That You Get in the Right Place.

Bring this Ad and get one gold filling free.

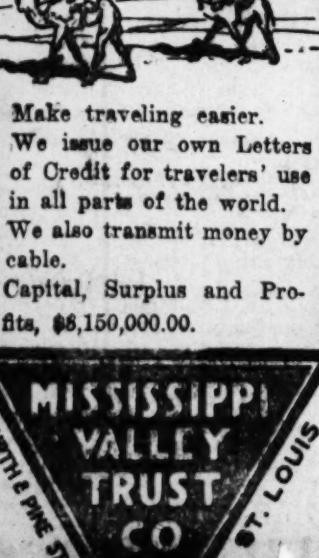
ALL WORK DONE ON EASY PAYMENTS.

All work guaranteed for 18 years.

The Union Dental College.

216 Olive St., 2d floor. Hours till 5 p.m.: Sunday, 10 to 4. S. e. cor. 7th and Olive st.

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY TRUST CO. ST. LOUIS



Make traveling easier.

We issue our own Letters of Credit for travelers' use in all parts of the world.

We also transmit money by cable.

Capital, Surplus and Profits, \$8,150,000.00.

## "LORD" BARRINGTON'S CRIMINAL CAREER BEFORE HE MADE ST. LOUIS HIS HOME

### DECLARED "LORD" BARRINGTON

While Barrington was being brought from the mounted police station at Forest Park to the Four Courts in the patrol wagon, he made the following statement to the Post-Dispatch:

"I am innocent of the crime. As I sit here, I am innocent. I did not know that McCann was dead until I was arrested."

"I was never at Bonfils station, but I was unconscious for a long time after the fight in Suburban garden."

"McCann and his wife often had trouble, and I sometimes took Mrs. McCann's part. On one occasion, after they had a scuffle, I bathed Mrs. McCann's eyes. McCann was often in trouble with people, and I often took his part. He received many threatening letters, but I do not know who wrote them. One letter threatened him if he did not pay to the writer \$50. I don't know what it was about."

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"Did Barrington say anything about lending your husband money?"

"He said he let him have \$27.50. When James left the house he had only \$5. Of that I am certain. He had very little money. He went broke several months ago on the races."

"Why did you not report to the police sooner that your husband was missing?"

"I did not know what to do at first. When I became suspicious of Barrington's story I went to Albert Davis and told him all I knew. It was about ten days ago that I conveyed the fact of the disappearance to the police."

"When the supposed telegram was received from Centralia a few days ago, signed M. M. and asking that I send \$300, Barrington came to me and said that he would forward the money. I refused to let him have it. He insisted that he would transmit it all right, and I answered that I desired to be certain that the sender was my husband before doing anything."

"The dispatch perplexed me a little. My husband had not done anything of that sort before, so I decided to wait for another message. None came and my suspicions increased."

"How did you happen to show Barrington the telegram?"

**Went to Bogus Lord for Advice.**

"Well, he was at the house and I merely went to him for advice as to what to do."

"At any time before your husband's body was discovered did you believe that he had been the victim of foul play?"

"I did. I felt that something must have happened or I would have heard from him."

"When Barrington was arrested, did you go to the Four Courts?"

"I went there to find out if there had been any trace of my husband, but that was all."

The police said they had heard nothing and I returned home."

"When Barrington was released Friday and came back to the house I told him that he wished to leave."

"He wished to know the reason."

"There is no reason to give," I said.

You know that you could not stay here after what has occurred."

**Ordered to Leave, but Would Not.**

"That was Friday night. He said he could not go then, but would arrange to get away this morning."

"Do you know to what place his trunk was shipped?"

"Immediately my suspicions were aroused and I asked Barrington where he was staying when he was last seen."

"He replied that he went to the drug store with my husband, who purchased the powders, and it was his impression that they had been sent to me."

"A street car ride was suggested, he said, and the two went to the Suburban Garden."

"How did you happen to separate?" I asked Barrington.

**Quarrel With Man and Women.**

"Then he told me this story:

"My husband met two women there and while they were talking two men stepped up and a quarrel ensued. Barrington explained that the trouble was caused by my husband attempting to kiss one of the women, who rejected his advances."

"While the argument was in progress, Barrington said, he was struck over the head by one of the men and rendered insensible. This, he declared, occurred two blocks from the garden."

"He knew nothing until he came to his senses and then took the first eastbound car."

"I had always full faith in my husband and could not credit the story Barrington told, although I did not know what to think."

"Barrington changed his clothes after he arrived home and I told the servant to hide those he took off, the fact of his doing this having aroused my suspicions."

"My husband met Barrington at Gilmore's saloon, Broadway and Chestnut streets, three weeks ago. After hearing his story, he had pity for him and tendered him free board and lodgings until he could get the pension, which he claimed would be due on July 9."

"Barrington spoke of opening a World's Fair hotel, and my husband agreed to go into partnership with him."

"I knew nothing whatever about the man, except what I had read in the papers. From what little I did know I must say that I formed an aversion to him, and could not have been so generous with him as my husband was."

Mrs. McCann told her story between sobs and appeared greatly distressed by the tragic circumstances of her husband's death.

She wore a gray skirt, silk waist and her fingers presented an elaborate array of diamonds. Her countenance is rather prepossessing, and is accentuated by deep brown eyes and raven black hair.

Her marriage took place, she says, at Windsor, Canada, four years ago.

**Knew Barrington but Slightly.**

Her husband resided in Chicago, where he was arrested for gambling and fined \$500. A year ago they came to St. Louis. Their first stopping place here was on Pine street between Cardinal and Channing avenues.

Later they moved to 914 Compton avenue, and changed their residence three months ago to Franklin Avenue.

"Had you ever other boarders at the house beside Lord Barrington?" Mrs. McCann was asked.

"None," she replied. "In fact, if I had had my way Barrington would not have remained with us."

She qualified this answer by saying that she did not like Barrington's looks and that he seemed to her a great fraud.

"Did you ever go out with Lord Barrington?"

"I've had one or two occasions I had soda water with him downtown. That was the full extent of our acquaintance."

"It has been stated, Mrs. McCann, that you did not hide Barrington's clothes until after the porter had put away?"

"That is incorrect."

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## IGHT MILLION YEARLY COST OF ARBITRARY

This sum, beyond switching and the other legitimate charges, represents annual tax imposed by Terminal Company on City's commerce

### FEDERAL BRIDGE INQUIRY WILL COMMENCE TOMORROW

Merchants' Bridge Becomes Property of United States Government on Proof That Its Ownership or Control Is Identical With Rival.

Notwithstanding all that has been suffered by the commerce of St. Louis and all that has been printed about it, advocates of granting a free loop to the Terminal company can be heard to say that the evils of the present rates and of the bridge arbitrary are being greatly magnified.

To entertain such a belief one must shut his eyes to the fact that the gross revenues of the Terminal last year were over \$21,000,000. This money was collected from the commerce passing into, out of, and through St. Louis. It would be absurd, of course, to claim that all of it represents exclusively bridge tolls, but it would probably be very conservative to ascribe \$8,000,000 to the bridge earnings, or perhaps switching charges.

Eight millions of dollars collected from the merchants of a city of 600,000 persons in one year is surely a tax, the removal of which calls for the most patriotic efforts of every citizen.

The position assumed by the Post-Dispatch—that the bridge arbitrary should be removed before the city consents to place itself more completely in the power of the company which, like an old man, sits astride the municipal neck, finds more than justification in these figures.

This money is collected by 14 railroads as an extra arbitrary charge on freights which they collect and from the city.

The function of a railroad is to carry goods from shipper to consumer. In the case of other cities these roads perform this function honestly, and deliver their freights at the proper destination, at the railroad's own cost. In the case of St. Louis they hold together, and flatly refuse, while asking valuable franchises from the people, to deliver the freights to the people. They bring them to a sub-urban point where the goods are not wanted, and then by reason of their solidity, extort several millions each year for transporting the delivery. They make no charge for crossing the hundreds of bridges on their individual lines, but when it comes to this particular bridge, on which

## \$500 REWARD FOR WOMEN

### WHO CANNOT BE CURED.

So uniformly successful has Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription proven in all forms of Female Weakness, Prolapsus, or Flaccid of Womb, and Leucorrhea, that, after over a year's certain and rapid results in curing the worst cases of these distressing debilitating ailments, Dr. Pierce now feels fully warranted in offering to pay \$500 in cash for any case of these diseases which he can cure.

IT STAINS ALONE.—The "Favorite Prescription" stands alone, as the one and only remedy for these distressingly common forms of weakness, possessed of such positively specific curative properties as to warrant its maker's claim to be the best binding themselves to form, as we, the undersigned proprietors of that wonderful remedy hereby do, to pay the sum of \$500 for each case of any of the United States in any case of the above diseases which after a fair and reasonable trial of our treatment, we fail to cure. No other prescription or medicine will be given in any case of these diseases, and the manufacturer of the unpreserved curative properties that would warrant its manufacturer in making such an offer; no other remedy has a record of cure on which to base such a remarkable offer.

Therefore, insist on having Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and turn your back on any unscrupulous dealer who would injure your intelligence by attempting to foist upon you any inferior substitute, under the plea that "it is just as good." Insist on having the article which has a record of a third of a century of cures and which can be had at a price which to base

\$500 if the case cannot be cured.

In cases attended by leucorrhoeal drain a solution of Dr. Pierce's Lotion Tablets should be used conjointly with the use of his Favorite Prescription. They are sold by all druggists, or sent post-paid, by mail, on receipt of 25 cents in stamp. Send 31 cents in stamp for Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser. Address Wm. R. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Weak and sick women are invited to consult Dr. Pierce, by letter, free. All correspondence is held as strictly private. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets cure biliousness.

## \$21.00 to NEW YORK STOPOVER AT WASHINGTON.

## B. & O. S-W.

Train Early Daily  
8:30 a. m. 9:05 p. m. 8:05 a. m.  
Cars Dining Cars on all through trains  
by Line Running Through Sleepers  
AT THIS VERY LOW RATE.  
1 Office: Olive and Sixth and Union

## FRATES FOUR 3 and 4. day and evening.

### NATION BEGINS INQUIRY INTO BRIDGE MONOPOLY.

Federal investigation of the Terminal Association's bridge monopoly, which makes possible the bridge arbitrary and consequent crippling of the commerce of St. Louis, will commence tomorrow, when Maj. Thomas L. Casey of the engineering corps, United States army, will commence the inquiry ordered by the war department.

The purpose of the inquiry is to determine whether the Merchants' bridge is owned or controlled by the owners of the other bridges.

The act of congress authorizing the building of the Merchants' bridge provides that it shall become the property of the United States government when its joint ownership or control with any other bridge is shown.

The rule laid down by congress is violated if any of the stockholders, managers or directors of the Merchants' bridge hold similar positions in connection with any other bridge is shown.

The Terminal Association, in a recent bond circular, asserted its control of the Merchants' bridge. Its officials have adopted a policy of concealment similar to the names of the Merchants' bridge stockholders, and President McChesney declined to answer questions of councilmen and delegates on this point.

They have fastened for a community toll-gate, they compel the payment of millions for crossing it. In other words, they require, because they can, and without any logical reason, that St. Louis pay a toll for everything she gets or ships, that is not required of any other large city in America. The merchant or paper that protests is an obstructionist.

**Mining Tools**

To very clearly illustrate the practical workings of this bridge extortion, a carload of zinc or lead from the Joplin district will serve. Under the practice of the roads forcing to pay the tolls, the manufacturer, desiring to sell this car of zinc can have it carried from Joplin to St. Louis, East St. Louis, or even Granite City, at one and the same price, as nothing extra is charged him for taking it over the bridge and to its final destination.

The factory, being located on the east side, does not have to bring its coal across the bridge, and thereby saves 30 cents per ton as against a manufacturer in St. Louis. When the manufactured product is ready, and the manufacturer desires to ship it to customers in the West, he can do so without paying any bridge charge, just the same though he were located in St. Louis. Thus, the railroads, which claim to have the interests of St. Louis at heart, will carry the carload of freight across the river and back gratuitously for a firm located in East St. Louis.

But when the St. Louis manufacturer, desiring to compete with his East Side neighbor, asks that a single carload of coal be carried one way across the river, these same 14 roads refuse any gratuitous service and charge him 30 cents a ton for it. This is taking care of St. Louis manufacturers as a fox takes care of a chicken.

Again, in switching charges the same remarkable solicitude for St. Louis interests is manifested by the Terminal company. A St. Louis firm desiring to have a car delivered to the World's Fair grounds from East St. Louis will be charged \$10 for the service.

An East Side firm, desiring to have a car carried from Granite City to East Carondelet, over the three switching systems, and over a longer distance than in the previous case, pays the Terminal company only \$4.50.

The rate for switching in East St. Louis is one-half cent per hundred, with a minimum of \$1.50 per car. The rate charged by the same Terminal company to St. Louis for carrying a car from Carondelet to North St. Louis is \$1 per car, or \$3 for each of the three companies having switches—the Eads, the Merchants and the Wiggins.

These three companies are separate when charging for service is involved, but are one when asking the city for loop freights. They are very sure that the evils of the bridge arbitrary and terminal switching charges are exaggerated, and that something else must be driving manufacturers across the river.

The Merchants' bridge charges \$1 as the maximum switching charge on a car. Bupt the company ignores the restriction, and charges not less than \$2 per car, and where a car is not to go beyond the limits of its own tracks, the company charges \$1 additional as rental.

But Mr. McChesney is quite certain that the complaints of St. Louis merchants against switching and bridge arbitrary are quite mythical.

### HOTEL ON FAIR GROUNDS

There Will Be 2000 Rooms and They Will Cost From \$1 to \$5 a Day Each, Without Meals.

The largest hotel ever erected for an exposition will be within the World's Fair grounds at St. Louis. The rates will be controlled by the exposition.

Rooms will be divided into four classes according to size, not less than 500 rooms of each class.

The hotel will accommodate about 6,000 guests. The rates will be on the European plan, for each person, \$1, \$1.50, \$2, \$3 and \$5 per day. The latter prices will be paid by the business men, noon luncheon, 50 cents each, evening dinner, 75 cents.

The hotel management will collect from each guest 50 cents extra each day to cover the price of admission to the exposition grounds.

**Effort Made to**

**Transer Case.**

The Rochester heirs are seeking to have the will administered in the state of New York, asserting that their deceased relative died in that state. Rochester, N. Y., however, since he named no administrator, that the public administrator of Monroe County, N. Y., should deal with the will. Mr. Strode, who was named as administrator by the St. Louis Probate Court, believes that he is entitled to administer the will in St. Louis.

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## HABEAS CORPUS SUIT TO STOP HONEYMOON

Writ Was Served on a Niece of Ward McAllister by Former Husband.

### TROUBLE ABOUT DAUGHTERS

Writ Was Disregarded and the Woman and Her Second Husband Sailed for Europe.

NEW YORK, June 27.—The departure for Europe on La Lorraine of Mr. and Mrs. Alphonse Jongers, on their wedding tour, was an unpleasant one for the couple. McAllister, and a year ago was divorced from Alexander C. Young. She was married a few days to Mr. Jongers, the portrait artist, at St. Thomas' Episcopal Church.

Her first husband attempted to have a writ of habeas corpus served on her as she boarded the steamer, directing her to produce their child, Louise, in the supreme court of Brooklyn, and show cause why she should not give the custody of the child to Mr. Young.

As soon as the wedding had taken place Mr. Young obtained the writ from Justice Maran, and with his office manager, Milton G. Bucky, went to the pier to serve it. It was his expectation that the couple would endeavor to take the child with them.

"That's the one," shouted Mr. Young to his clerk, as a woman in a blue silk dress moved along the pier through the crowd. Mr. Bucky stepped toward Mrs. Jongers, and Mr. Jongers tried to intercept him. The effort was not successful, and the writ was placed on Mrs. Jongers' shoulder. The man who was said to be Jongers denied his identity when the clerk with whom he was serving him. A crowd gathered around the couple, attracted by the sound of the voices, and some in the midst of it began to shout. At this the pair turned and walked up the gangway to the deck of the steamer.

The child was not with Mr. and Mrs. Jongers, but Mr. Young said he knew where she was.

"Well, I have got the child, anyway." As soon as he was assured that his child was on the steamer, he got into a cab and was driven to the courthouse in Brooklyn, where he explained his action to Justice Maran. At his request the case was put over.

While the divorce was granted to Mrs. Young about a year ago, she received the custody of the child for six months in the year. Young being allowed to care for it the other six. Soon afterward Mrs. Young got an order from the court directing him to have the girl altogether. Mr. Young kidnapped the child in Connecticut soon after the order was given to Mrs. Young, but she regained her.

Mr. Young stated later in the day that the fight he had started would go on until he recovered his child, barred between the mother and daughter.

"For six months I have silently stood by, but when you took my charge away, he said, "I allowed the divorce case to go undefended for reasons my friends and hers will understand; reasons that will move any man to let little daughter to protect and whose future welfare must be considered."

Mr. Young said that he had been in touch with his lawyer until December. On the 15th of that month, he declares, he met Jongers in the Cafe Martin, and, as a result of their encounter, Jongers was laid up for repairs for three weeks.

## HEAVYWEIGHT MODEL SUES PET ARTIST

Gushing Letters Read in New York Court That Made the Judge Sick.

NEW YORK, June 27.—Miss Lizzie L. Clark, one of the heaviest women ever seen in the county courthouse, appeared today before Justice Stover and gave testimony at the trial of her suit to recover \$4290 from Charles H. Miller, an artist. Miss Clark said that she was employed for some 21 years by Miller as a model and as an amanuensis or private secretary. She declined to say whether she had ever professed love for Miller. She admitted that she had addressed letters to him as "Dear Cry Baby," and said she called Miller "Dear Old Boy" because he had a sympathetic nature.

Miss Clark set forth in her complaint that Miller owed her \$4290 for 28 weeks' employment at the rate of \$15 a week.

"What is your age now?" asked counsel for Miller.

"Forty-eight."

"What is your weight?"

The defendant's counsel objected, but it is said that Miss Clark tips the scales in the neighborhood of 300 pounds.

"Have you ever kissed Miller?"

"I refuse to answer," responded Miss Clark.

"Do you ever hug him?"

"I refuse to answer."

"In what did you pose?"

"For a female figure in the famous painting 'Whirlwind of Fate,' and for a figure in 'The Enchanted Mill,' besides many sketches."

A great bundle of letters, conceded to have been written by the model to the doctor-artist, was put in evidence. Many of them begin with "From P. B. to C. B.," but most of them spelled out the words, being addressed to "My Dear, Dear Cry Baby," and signed "Your Little Loving P. B. B."

One has these sweet lines in it: "Be a good, good cry baby until you see your little baby. With ever so many kisses, huge and small, and a call of holding in my body, to my poor cry baby."

Another in part: "I only wish my cry baby could come and doctor me, for I am sure I would get better right away. Wish I could peep in at you and see what you are doing, and what you are from you. I have no cry baby to tease you."

Mr. Miller said he did not reply in kind.

"Ever write to her, O, for just one little kiss, just one little squeeze," asked counsel.

"I don't know what I wrote to her," did the exasperated artist.

The jury retired and the justice ordered a sealed verdict be handed in.

### US ADAMS SURRENDERS.

Mr. of Bob Sullivan Taken to Jack- son for Safekeeping.

DEST. Miss, June 27.—Gus Adams, killed Bob Sullivan at Bunker Hill, County, was taken to Jackson yes- terday by a deputy sheriff for safekeeping. The sheriff said he feared the Sullivan gang would take Adams out and lynch him. Adams surrendered to the sheriff and claims self de-

MISSOURI'S GREATEST STORE.

# Barr's

### Summer Comforts.

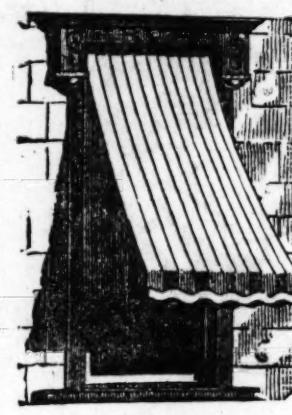
**Vudor**  
PATENTED

### PORCH SHADES



MADE IN ALL COLORS—MOTTLED, PLAIN AND DECORATED—WEATHERPROOF DYES

### Adjustable Awnings.



Adjustable Awnings, like cut, for square top windows only. Blue and white stripe duck, all ready to put up.

To fit windows 2 feet 6 inches to 4 feet 6 inches in width, each \$3.00.

To fit windows 4 feet to 6 feet in width, each, \$4.50.

**Irish Point Curtains.**

\$4.00 for Irish Point Curtains worth \$4.50 and \$5.75.  
\$4.50 for Irish Point Curtains worth \$5.50 and \$7.50.  
\$4.00 for Irish Point Curtains worth \$6.50 and \$7.50.  
\$4.50 for Irish Point Curtains worth \$7.50 and \$7.50.  
\$4.00 for Irish Point Curtains worth \$8.50 and \$7.50.  
\$4.50 for Irish Point Curtains worth \$9.00 and \$7.50.  
\$4.00 for Irish Point Curtains worth \$10.00 and \$7.50.  
\$4.50 for Irish Point Curtains worth \$11.00 and \$7.50.

**Fine Bed Sets.**

Worth \$125.00, \$150.00, \$175.00 and \$200.00—Prices \$100.00, \$125.00, \$150.00 and \$175.00.

In addition to our sale of Lace Curtains we will offer special values all over the floor. Following are some of the special values:

**Furniture Re-Covered Free of Charge.**

For one day we will take orders to re-cover furniture, and pay you for the labor. We do this so as to keep our men busy during the dull season. We give you the choice of our entire line of coverings, subject to charging you for material used only.

**Brussels and Arabian Curtains.**

\$15.00 for Curtains worth \$25.00.  
\$20.00 for Curtains worth \$35.00.  
\$22.50 for Curtains worth \$40.00.  
\$27.50 for Curtains worth \$55.00.  
\$45.00 for Curtains worth \$85.00.  
\$50.00 for Curtains worth \$95.00.  
\$70.00 for Curtains worth \$125.00.

**Ruffled Swiss and Net Curtains.**

Ruffled Swiss Curtains, in figures and stripes. These curtains are worth \$1.50 per pair. Net Curtains, 15 yards long, with lace insertion and edge. These curtains are worth fully \$2.00 per pair—Monday, \$1.25.

**Covered Pillows.**

One lot of fine covered Pillows, worth \$2.50 to \$3.50, choice, TGC.

### Window Shades.

1000 Window Shades, 6 and 7 feet long, Monday, 25¢ each.

### Brass and Iron Beds.

All our sample Beds in brass and white enamel will be on sale Monday at one-third off.

### Down Comforts.

It is out of season for them, but we would rather mark them down than stand them up. Monday, 45¢ each, worth \$6.00.

100 White Cheese Cloth Comforts, TGC each.

### Rug Fringe.

1000 yards Rug Fringe, double heading, all colors, worth 12¢ per yard, Monday, 5¢.

### Extension Rods.

Brass Extension Rods, extend 31 inches to 44 inches, worth 12¢ each, Monday, 5¢.

## Propose to Make the Last Few Days of June

Pretty lively ones. The clean-up bargains are just those that everybody is looking for and prices are lower than ever.

## A Sale of Lace Curtains, Curtain Nets, Etc.

A chance of a lifetime to buy Lace Curtains. We put on sale Monday morning over 1500 pairs of Lace Curtains. It is a little late in the season, we admit, but we cannot get values like these whenever we want. A large importer of Lace Curtains wished to sell out the stock he had secured this lot a month earlier, but the values are so great that even at this season of the year we should close out every pair before the end of the week. Among this lot you will find Irish Point, Brussels and Arabian Curtains. All on sale Monday morning in our Upholstery Department, third floor, main building. Here are some of the values we offer:

### Lace Door Panels.

500 Lace Door Panels with medallion center. These panels are worth 75¢ each. Monday only, 5¢.

### Portieres.

A sample line of Rope Portieres will be sold as follows Monday:

\$1.50 Rope Portieres, \$1.50.  
\$4.75 and \$5.50 Rope Portieres, \$2.50.  
\$5.00 Rope Portieres, \$3.75.

Tapestry Portieres, fringed top and bottom, worth \$3 and \$5.50, choice. These curtains are worth fully \$2.00 per pair—Monday, \$1.25.

Striped Summer Portieres, for door and window drapes, worth \$1.50 and \$1.75 per pair, Monday, 95¢.

### Covered Pillows.

One lot of fine covered Pillows, worth \$2.50 to \$3.50, choice, TGC.

## Barr's Cloak and Suit Department

(Second Floor, Main Store.)

Still to the fore with bargains that are BARGAINS.

Every Summer Costume, Waist and Skirt, are included in the sweeping reductions for these, the last days of the most successful June Clearing Sale in Barr's history. Half price and less is the rule, which not a single garment escapes. In other words, with three months to wear them in you can save more than half the money you'd expect to pay for a swell summer wardrobe.

## \$1.00 for \$3.00 WASH SUITS.

Further comment is unnecessary. Every suit is clean, fresh and new in material and style.

\$1.00 for \$3.00 WASH SUITS.	\$3.75 for \$7.50 WASH SUITS.	\$6.00 for \$12.00 WASH SUITS.
\$1.75 for \$3.50 WASH SUITS.	\$4.00 for \$8.00 WASH SUITS.	\$6.75 for \$13.50 WASH SUITS.
\$2.00 for \$4.00 WASH SUITS.	\$4.50 for \$9.00 WASH SUITS.	\$7.50 for \$15.00 WASH SUITS.

SPECIAL NOTICE—Mail Orders cannot be filled from this sale, and suits will not be exchanged or taken back.

## \$2.50 for \$5.00 WASH SKIRTS.

Hundreds of high-class Wash Skirts, Pique and Linen, in all colors, white, blue, tan and pink; some are strictly tailor-made, others are trimmed with fine Cluny laces and insertions. This is an exceptional opportunity to secure a high-grade, elegant Wash Skirt at just half regular price—to be sold as follows:

\$2.50 for \$5.00 Linen and Pique Skirts.	\$5.00 for \$10.00 Linen and Pique Skirts.
\$3.50 for \$7.00 Linen and Pique Skirts.	\$6.00 for \$12.00 Linen and Pique Skirts.
\$3.75 for \$7.50 Linen and Pique Skirts.	\$6.75 for \$13.50 Linen and Pique Skirts.
\$4.50 for \$9.00 Linen and Pique Skirts.	\$8.00 for \$18.00 Linen and Pique Skirts.

## \$6.00 for \$12.50 CHINA SILK DRESSES.

Shirt-Waist Suits of corded China Silk, two colors, white and "black and white," newest styles; the material alone in these suits would cost \$8.50—Barr's will sell the entire "ready-to-wear" suit, worth \$12.50, for only.....

**\$6.00**

## \$6.50 for \$15.00 Organdy Dresses.

This is indeed an important sale—We secured about a thousand fine Organdy and Lawn Dresses of a high-class manufacturer at less than half price. These are ideal summer costumes. The materials are exceptionally fine, the styles are the very latest, the colorings and combinations are perfect; all are lace-trimmed and are really picture dresses. In short, beautiful high-grade summer garments at less than half price.

\$6.50 for \$15.00 Organdy Dresses.

\$7.50 for \$20.00 Organdy Dresses.

\$8.50 for \$22.50 Organdy Dresses.

\$10.00 for \$35.00 Organdy Dresses.

\$12.50 for \$27.50 Organdy Dresses.

\$15.00 for \$30.00 Organdy Dresses.

\$17.50 for \$37.50 Organdy Dresses.

\$21.50 for \$46.00 Organdy Dresses.

\$30.00 for \$60.00 Organdy Dresses.

\$35.00 for \$80.00 Organdy Dresses.

\$40.00 for \$100.00 Organdy Dresses.

\$45.00 for \$120.00 Organdy Dresses.

\$50.00 for \$140.00 Organdy Dresses.

\$55.00 for \$160.00 Organdy Dresses.

\$60.00 for \$180.00





## ATE NEWS ABOUT SPORT IN ITS VARIOUS BRANCHES

EASTERN MAGNATES  
ARE FOR PULLIAMNational League President, Opposed  
by Harry Herrmann, Has Active  
Support Elsewhere.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

POLO GROUNDS, NEW YORK, June 27.—Harry Pulliam, president of the National League, will not be deposed, neither will he resign his office.

Harry Herrmann, president of the Cincinnati club, who is reported to have his ax out ready to decapitate Mr. Pulliam on account of his support to the New York club in the Davis case, will meet with most decided opposition from every eastern magnate and from Barney Dreyfus, president of the Pittsburgh club.

James Potter, president of the Pittsburgh club, was seen this afternoon, while on his way to visit President Bushnell, and when asked by the Post-Dispatch representative how he stood on the Davis matter he said: "We have a president, and I shall support him. I consider him fully capable of filling the position he occupies, and think he has made an admirable and just decision in answer to the New York club's claim."

Secretary Locke of the Pittsburgh Club, who represents President Dreyfus, said this afternoon:

"Mr. Dreyfus is with President Pulliam through thick and thin, and will support him in whatever he takes. He is here in accord with his decision in the Davis dispute."

Secretary Locke also said:

"Mr. Herrmann is evidently under the influence of Ben Johnson, and is being led astray. It looks to me like disloyalty, I don't think Harry Pulliam himself understands the situation.

"There has been much hot air from the press lately that I am a bit suspicious there may be a fake about this. I will say, however, that my conscience is clear and I am not a figurehead at all times. I am not a figurehead."

"I made the decision on the Davis case only after a careful and thorough consideration and I am now so thoroughly convinced that I am right that I will stand pat on it, whatever happens."

DRY GOODS HOUSES  
FORM BALL LEAGUEFive Weeks' Schedule of Games Ar-  
ranged for a Handsome  
Trophy.

At a meeting held Friday night at the Lindell Hotel by representatives of six retail drygoods houses a new baseball league was formed.

The following representatives attended the meeting: W. E. Eckert, for Scruggs, Van Winkle &amp; Harvey; J. A. Remley, Barr's; James Nease, Nease's; W. H. Hitt, Grand-Leader; Ben Armbruster, Crawford's, and W. L. Jones, Fenn &amp; Gordon.

The league has arranged a five weeks' schedule, for teams composed of amateurs and entirely confined to house employees. A handsome trophy will be awarded to the winning team at the end of the season.

Some of the best amateur players in the city are expected to join the various teams, and interesting contests are ex-  
pected.

The schedule provides for three games to be played each Saturday.

At Friday's meeting the following rules were adopted:

The game to be played according to rules and regulations governing the American League, the National League, and the winning team of the American League to be used.

Games to be called at 3 p. m., and any team not ready to play at 3:15 p. m., forfeiting the game.

All disputes to be referred to arbitration board, composed of the various captains of the clubs, and in each of a majority of this board to be considered final.

Each house represented in the league to furnish one or more officials at games other than those played by the house.

Each house to furnish score-keeper.

It is agreed that each player should have been in the employ of the house he represents at least 20 days.

Games to be played as per schedule printed below:

July 11—S. V. &amp; B. vs. Bars, Peavy &amp; Gentles.

July 12—Bars vs. Nugent, Crawford &amp; Sons.

July 13—Bars vs. Grand-Leader.

July 14—Bars vs. Peavy &amp; Gentles.

July 15—Bars vs. Crawford's, Bars vs. Grand-Leader.

July 16—Bars vs. Peavy &amp; Gentles.

July 17—Bars vs. Grand-Leader.

July 18—Bars vs. Peavy &amp; Gentles.

July 19—Bars vs. Grand-Leader.

July 20—Bars vs. Peavy &amp; Gentles.

July 21—Bars vs. Grand-Leader.

July 22—Bars vs. Peavy &amp; Gentles.

July 23—Bars vs. Grand-Leader.

July 24—Bars vs. Peavy &amp; Gentles.

July 25—Bars vs. Grand-Leader.

July 26—Bars vs. Peavy &amp; Gentles.

July 27—Bars vs. Grand-Leader.

July 28—Bars vs. Peavy &amp; Gentles.

July 29—Bars vs. Grand-Leader.

July 30—Bars vs. Peavy &amp; Gentles.

July 31—Bars vs. Grand-Leader.

Aug. 1—Bars vs. Peavy &amp; Gentles.

Aug. 2—Bars vs. Grand-Leader.

Aug. 3—Bars vs. Peavy &amp; Gentles.

Aug. 4—Bars vs. Grand-Leader.

Aug. 5—Bars vs. Peavy &amp; Gentles.

Aug. 6—Bars vs. Grand-Leader.

Aug. 7—Bars vs. Peavy &amp; Gentles.

Aug. 8—Bars vs. Grand-Leader.

Aug. 9—Bars vs. Peavy &amp; Gentles.

Aug. 10—Bars vs. Grand-Leader.

Aug. 11—Bars vs. Peavy &amp; Gentles.

Aug. 12—Bars vs. Grand-Leader.

Aug. 13—Bars vs. Peavy &amp; Gentles.

Aug. 14—Bars vs. Grand-Leader.

Aug. 15—Bars vs. Peavy &amp; Gentles.

Aug. 16—Bars vs. Grand-Leader.

Aug. 17—Bars vs. Peavy &amp; Gentles.

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Aug. 28—Bars vs. Grand-Leader.

Aug. 29—Bars vs. Peavy &amp; Gentles.

Aug. 30—Bars vs. Grand-Leader.

Aug. 31—Bars vs. Peavy &amp; Gentles.

Aug. 32—Bars vs. Grand-Leader.

Aug. 33—Bars vs. Peavy &amp; Gentles.

Aug. 34—Bars vs. Grand-Leader.

Aug. 35—Bars vs. Peavy &amp; Gentles.

Aug. 36—Bars vs. Grand-Leader.

Aug. 37—Bars vs. Peavy &amp; Gentles.

Aug. 38—Bars vs. Grand-Leader.

Aug. 39—Bars vs. Peavy &amp; Gentles.

Aug. 40—Bars vs. Grand-Leader.

Aug. 41—Bars vs. Peavy &amp; Gentles.

Aug. 42—Bars vs. Grand-Leader.

Aug. 43—Bars vs. Peavy &amp; Gentles.

Aug. 44—Bars vs. Grand-Leader.

Aug. 45—Bars vs. Peavy &amp; Gentles.

Aug. 46—Bars vs. Grand-Leader.

Aug. 47—Bars vs. Peavy &amp; Gentles.

Aug. 48—Bars vs. Grand-Leader.

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Aug. 51—Bars vs. Peavy &amp; Gentles.

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Aug. 66—Bars vs. Grand-Leader.

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Aug. 69—Bars vs. Peavy &amp; Gentles.

Aug. 70—Bars vs. Grand-Leader.

Aug. 71—Bars vs. Peavy &amp; Gentles.

Aug. 72—Bars vs. Grand-Leader.

Aug. 73—Bars vs. Peavy &amp; Gentles.

Aug. 74—Bars vs. Grand-Leader.

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Aug. 85—Bars vs. Peavy &amp; Gentles.

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Aug. 88—Bars vs. Grand-Leader.

Aug. 89—Bars vs. Peavy &amp; Gentles.

Aug. 90—Bars vs. Grand-Leader.

Aug. 91—Bars vs. Peavy &amp; Gentles.

Aug. 92—Bars vs. Grand-Leader.

Aug. 93—Bars vs. Peavy &amp; Gentles.

Aug. 94—Bars vs. Grand-Leader.

Aug. 95—Bars vs. Peavy &amp; Gentles.

Aug. 96—Bars vs. Grand-Leader.

Aug. 97—Bars vs. Peavy &amp; Gentles.

Aug. 98—Bars vs. Grand-Leader.

Aug. 99—Bars vs. Peavy &amp; Gentles.

Aug. 100—Bars vs. Grand-Leader.

Aug. 101—Bars vs. Peavy &amp; Gentles.

Aug. 102—Bars vs. Grand-Leader.

Aug. 103—Bars vs. Peavy &amp; Gentles.

Aug. 104—Bars vs. Grand-Leader.

Aug. 105—Bars vs. Peavy &amp; Gentles.

Aug. 106—Bars vs. Grand-Leader.

Aug. 107—Bars vs. Peavy &amp; Gentles.

Aug. 108—Bars vs. Grand-Leader.

Aug. 109—Bars vs. Peavy &amp; Gentles.

Aug. 110—Bars vs. Grand-Leader.

Aug. 111—Bars vs. Peavy &amp; Gentles.

Aug. 112—Bars vs. Grand-Leader.

Aug. 113—Bars vs. Peavy &amp; Gentles.

Aug. 114—Bars vs. Grand-Leader.

Aug. 115—Bars vs. Peavy &amp; Gentles.

Aug. 116—Bars vs. Grand-Leader.

JOINS WIELD BATS WEAKLY  
AGAINST BOSTON

FERLA AWAY WITH  
NATIVE NURSERY STAKES

AFRICANDER BEATS IRISH LAD  
AT SHEEPSHEAD

GOLF

BROWNS COULDN'T  
SCORE YESTERDAY

Boston Got Six Runs While the Local  
Players Were Drawing Their  
Blanks.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

Club	Won	Lost	Pct.
Brooklyn	41	19	.683
New York	39	20	.629
Cincinnati	30	25	.545
Chicago	24	35	.414
Boston	28	35	.436
Philadelphia	28	35	.436
St. Louis	18	41	.308

Club	Won	Lost	Pct.
Boston	26	20	.590
Philadelphia	20	24	.471
Chicago	25	25	.500
St. Louis	26	23	.531
Chicago	24	24	.480
Brooklyn	24	20	.540
New York	22	27	.444
Washington	15	40	.270

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.  
Boston 4, St. Louis 0-5.  
Cleveland 5, New York 4.  
Chicago 2, Philadelphia 1.  
St. Louis 7, Philadelphia 4.  
Cincinnati 5, Brooklyn 2.  
Pittsburgh 2, New York 2.

Sunday's Schedule.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.  
Boston at St. Louis (double-header).  
New York at Chicago.  
Philadelphia at Detroit.  
NATIONAL LEAGUE.  
No games scheduled.

DOUBLE-HEADER TODAY.

Secretary Hedges announces that, weather permitting, a double-header will be played at Sportsmen's Park this afternoon by the Browns and Bostons. Young and Doheny will work for the visitors and Powell and Donahue will work for the home club. It is said that it will be real work for the last named pair.

"Why?" asked James McAleer of the Browns, as he gnashed his teeth thinking about that 6 to 9 score the Boston wrangled from the records of "Wee Willie" Sudhoff yesterday. "What is that you always find us such a lunch?"

"Perhaps," sighed James Collins, contentedly, "it is because you are Brown birds. Brown birds do well with Browns, don't you know?"

Their big game is to be played.

It failed to explain the true situation and make it plain how Norwood Gibson, of more or less uncertain fame, could beat out a team of veterans with a pitcher who is almost leading the league.

The base hit column throws a clear if melancholy light on the affair.

Twelve base hits by the enemy and five by the Browns.

So far in the world there is concealed a twirler who is easy for the Browns to hit. If some enterprising manager would only find him he could make a big hit with the local public.

Gibson is a good pitcher, according to report, but he is not to be fooled enough to shut out the Browns. Yesterday with Dick Ryals of the Cardinals in the box for the Browns, he was not catching the Browns might have won.

The Browns had one or two scattering successes, but the rest were, but for the most part their exhibition was perfunctory and best be passed up with our any further notice.

The Browns played as aggressively as the mind permitted and pounded Wee Willie with distressing frequency, when one was made to strive for a record, as Wee Willie is doing.

They opened up in the first round when Donahue, who had been held in check and scored on a subsequent out and Freedman's single afterwards.

Then they again backed up Willie's curves into the stands for two more runs and in the ninth, just to show that they were not foolish, they slammed out hits, but with some show of stops, and high and low juggling, let in four runs.

To the let the Browns.

The result in tablets is as follows:

ST. LOUIS									
	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.	AB.	R.	H.
Burkett 1f	4	1	2	0	0	0	4	1	2
Hempfill cf	4	0	2	3	0	0	4	0	2
Anderson 1b	4	0	1	0	0	0	4	0	1
Vanicek 3b	4	0	1	0	0	0	4	0	1
Edens 2b	3	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0
McGraw 5b	3	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0
Short 9	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
Totals	32	0	5	27	12	0	32	0	5

BOSTON

	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
Gibson 1f	4	1	2	0	0	0
Brooks 2b	4	1	2	0	0	0
Edens 3b	2	1	3	0	0	0
Vanicek 4b	4	0	1	0	0	0
Edens 5b	4	0	1	0	0	0
Edens 2b	3	0	0	0	1	0
McGraw 6b	3	0	0	0	1	0
Short 7b	3	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	37	0	12	27	10	1

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## HE KAISER COULD NOT MAKE PRESENTS

German Emperor Wanted to Bestow Medals on Three American Marines.

### THE LAW FORBIDS ACCEPTANCE

Proposed Three Cheers on Board the Kearsarge for the President and American People.

KLIEF, June 8.—At the breakfast on board the Kearsarge, given by Admiral Cotton to Emperor William today, there were many distinguished guests, among them Ambassador Tower. In toasting the large-hearted hospitality that had made every hour of the American's presence in Germany most pleasant. Since he had met the Emperor, he understood why his subjects were so devoted to him. The feeling of the admiral and his men was that wherever his majesty led the Germans would follow. The admiral then proposed the health of the Emperor.

Replying, Emperor William said he hoped whatever impressions the admiral and his officers had received of him had been dispelled that they expected. Eight years had elapsed since the imperial ensign was first flown from an American vessel, and the agreeable incidents of that visit and now he was to add these to the things that were now to be added to the list. This was the reason the two were so apart. He was convinced that whenever the stars and stripes and the royal standard met, they were together symbols of peace and civilization.

The Emperor then called for three cheers for the President and the people of the United States.

At the conclusion of the toast the Emperor informed Ambassador Tower that he wished to repeat his thanks to the three marines who stood behind his chair.

"Would there be any impropriety, your excellency, in my doing so?" asked the Emperor.

"I am sorry to say that our regulations do not permit us to repeat the toast," replied the Emperor. "I would like to give them watches, just as souvenirs."

"That, sir," answered the ambassador, "is also impossible. They are not only my men, but they are servants of the country, and could not accept."

"And I cannot even give them a pencil," added the Emperor.

"No, your majesty," said Mr. Tower.

"Then," said Emperor William, "tell them that we are very sorry to do so." Admiral Cotton, after the Emperor left the ship, told the three marines, in the presence of the officers of the ship, what the Emperor had said.

The Emperor has presented the Kearsarge with a silver punch bowl and cover, about 12 inches high and more than two feet wide.

The newspaper of Berlin prints the speeches of Emperor William and American marines, mostly without comment.

The National Zeitung regards them as important demonstrations for the promotion of friendly relations.

The Tageblatt thinks the speeches breathe cordiality, sympathy and restored confidence.

And the Dewey incidents, to show that the friendly spirit of the American navy for Germany is a new thing and not a mere reminiscence of the imperial enterprise.

The Tageblatt also says it considers it singular that Ambassador Tower mentioned the name of the three marines in his speech without alluding to the statue of Frederick the Great.

The Neuste Nachrichten says: "It is evident that our American guests can be of a good reception on all sides. The people as well as the government are for the union with the United States."

The Neuste Nachrichten also says that it regards it as useful on such occasions "not to be afraid to speak of the American navy and to calmly view things from all sides. It adds that President Roosevelt "deserves thanks for his friendly and correct attitude."

The Kreuz Zeitung prints a letter from Kiel which describes the American sailors as "young, audacious, simple, talkative, intelligent faces, but in appearance and bearing exhibiting a carelessness unknown."

The writer of the letter adds: "They are not careful in giving and returning military salutes, and in their own deportments. Their behavior would cause a star's corporal's hair to stand on end."

**MRS. F. A. WALDEN IN ST. LOUIS.**

A Veritable Human X-Ray.

That there are more things in this heaven and earth than the average person dreams of is manifested each day with a force that the most stupid must realize. It has long been patent to the intelligent that this undercurrent of the veil of external sense there is a plane of feeling unknown to those who believe in the material.

In her apartment at the Franklin lives the famous Mrs. Walden, who is perhaps the greatest living example of spiritual and physical power. To shake hands with this woman is to feel intelligent faces, but in appearance and bearing exhibiting a carelessness unknown."

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Presto!

Transform a want into a P.-D. Want Ad and the want disappears.

P.-D. Wants are the little wonder workers.

All drugists take them.

# ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

## EDITORIAL SECTION

PART THREE

ST. LOUIS, SUNDAY MORNING, JUNE 28, 1903.

PAGES 1-8B

## WATCH OUT, ALL OF YOU RUNAWAY GIRLS, OR CHIEF KIELY WILL SURELY "CALICO" YOU.

How the Police Dragnet Is Manipulated in the Cases of Foolish Young Women Who Leave Good Homes for the Glamors and Excitement of a Big City.

BY ANITA MOORE.

The general public is under the impression that boys do all the "running away." We frequently hear of lads of from 10 to 17 years of age arming themselves with pistols, rifles, shot-guns, dynamite, dynamite belts, a loaf of bread and dime novels and starting out to kill Indians or to become desperate outlaws.

When I was somewhat smaller than I now am, I remember distinctly, after reading a 10-cent outlaw story, that I mourned over the fact that I was not a boy so that I could run away and take up such a glorious life as Apache Kid was leading in the book.

This popular impression regarding boys and their precocity is incorrect. More girls than boys run away, especially those or Nobodys, are aware of this save those connected with the railroads, police departments and the newspapers. It is not the business of the police to tell it, and the newspapers hesitate about printing much about runaway girls, realizing that what in after years would be but a joke on a boy, might be a stain on the character of a girl.

Under instructions, I started out to find out how many girls run away and come to St. Louis, and how many run away or try

to run away from St. Louis—truly the list is appalling—how they are captured by the police, and other people, and what dire and dreadful things happen to them after they are captured.

When a girl tires of the peaceful quiet of her country home and decides to run away and come to St. Louis to achieve fame and win a fortune, the first barrier she must pass is the watchful eye of the train conductor. If she succeeds in evading this always wise man, she has another barrier, the ticket girls at Union Station to pass. Eighty out of every ten of the runaway girls are stopped here.

Railway Employees

Always on Alert.

The railroad employees, from the porter to the switchman, are experienced persons and can readily detect the girl who comes to a great city without the knowledge of her relatives or friends.

"In many instances we have caught the runaway girl before she reaches St. Louis," said Station Master Coakley in response to my query as to how they detected the runaway.

"But how do you know that they are runaways until you get them?"

"The conductors are all shrewd men. They notice a great deal more than most

A UNION STATION DETECTIVE WATCHING A SUSPECTED RUNAWAY.



with no baggage and little money. We catch them at the ticket office. They don't know just where they want to go, or if they know they haven't enough money to buy their ticket.

"The Salvation Army people help out in this branch of work. The army's work is known all over the United States. Ofen parents and friends write to the officers of the Salvation Army in preference to the chief of police."

The girl with her skirt to her ankles and her hair combed in school girl style seldom ever passes the gatekeeper, the station guard or the man in the mail. Friends to meet her, her heiresses, her appearance, her build, all betray her. Not until she has donned long skirts, and dressed her hair high up on her head is she ever really safe in running away from home. Even then she must have a knowledge of the great bustling world and its busy people.

Salvation Army officer said to me:

"The other day I received a pitiful letter from a heart-broken father, saying: 'Find my daughter. She is the treasure of my life. I have spent thousands of dollars on her education. I have lavished my affections on her. She was enticed away from home. I know she is some place in your city. I have sought the aid of the chief of police. I have heard nothing from him. Won't you find her?'

"It was a sad case but only one of many. Our officers were given the description of her and one of them found her one night. When our officer addressed her by name she looked up with a start, for she had assumed another name. Our officer talked to her kindly; the poor girl broke down and said: 'I have disgraced my people; they would close the door in my face. There is no other place where I can go.' The officer told her that her father had written for her, was waiting to welcome her home. She glad to leave the office. We did not send her home to our Rescue Home, but the officer took her in her own home and sent for the father. The father came by the next train.

I replied. "How long have you been in the business?"

"And you don't know what we do with runaway girls?"

"Really, child, I have never been a runaway girl. How could I know?"

"Well, it's time you were finding out. We calico them."

"What do you mean by that?" I asked in surprise.

"Is this an interview? I refuse to be interviewed."

"I called loudly to some one in the other room. A young man appeared. The chief said by way of introduction:

"This is the right-hand man. He will stand for anything I say. This young woman is from the Union Station, and either return them to their parents, or, if they do not have parents, get the juvenile court to give us control of them and secure good homes for them. The juvenile court and the probation officers are of great assistance to us in our work."

"Understand that the reason we do not take them to the Rescue Home is not because we do not want to be disturbed, but because that is for a different work."

"Having learned of the methods of the Union Station, I offer to help you. I have been to the Four Courts to learn how the dragnet of the police was operated," said Chieftain Kielty, his pride out. "O, my what a fierce-looking man! Before he spoke I began to feel the sensation of fear creep around my heart. It is well, sir, with Chieftain Kielty. He looked at me from under his shaggy eyebrows, and in answer to my question of how they detected and what they did with the runaway girls, he asked:

Chief Kielty Said

"We Calico Them."

"How long have you lived in St. Louis?"

"Seven years," I replied, wondering what had to do with the runaway girl.

"Seven years, and a journalist?"

"Seven years, and a newspaper woman."

I am sure no newspaper or business house would stand for such ignorance on the part of its employees.

Realizing that I could not learn anything from this man, I asked him to tell me the meaning of "calico" as used by the police department.

As I boarded the car I noticed a policeman. I stopped him and asked him if he had been since learned to tell my troubles to the policeman whether on the block or otherwise. I sat down beside him and asked him:

"Officer, how do you find a runaway girl?"

"When we go to roll call in the morning we get their 'calico'."

"There it was again, 'their calico.' Now I will find out and no thanks to Chief Kielty or Mr. Right-hand-man."

"Will you kindly explain to me what you mean by 'their calico'?"

"Well, you see, it is this way. Miss. When any person is stolen or a person is lost or runaway, description is sent to the police headquarters. When the policeman answer roll call each one is given a written description, this is called 'calico'."

"Thank you. But why do they call a description 'calico'?"

"I don't know, sir. Miss. I have often wondered myself. It is as old as the police department, and I doubt if any one really knows of its origin. After we were married, we would hear her say this station belonging to the district in which she is found, and notify her parents. If she did not 'calico' me or take my head off right there and then."

"I don't know what 'calico' means. I am sure no newspaper or business house would stand for such ignorance on the part of its employees.

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"There it was again, 'their calico.' Now I will find out and no thanks to Chief Kielty or Mr. Right-hand-man."

"Will you kindly explain to me what you mean by 'their calico'?"

"Well, you see, it is this way. Miss. When any person is stolen or a person is lost or runaway, description is sent to the police headquarters. When the policeman answer roll call each one is given a written description, this is called 'calico'."

"Thank you. But why do they call a description 'calico'?"

"I don't know, sir. Miss. I have often wondered myself. It is as old as the police department, and I doubt if any one really knows of its origin. After we were married, we would hear her say this station belonging to the district in which she is found, and notify her parents. If she did not 'calico' me or take my head off right there and then."

"I don't know what 'calico' means. I am sure no newspaper or business house would stand for such ignorance on the part of its employees.

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## LOUIS POST - DISPATCH

Founded by JOSEPH PULITZER. Published by PULITZER PUBLISHING CO., 210-12 N. Broadway.

File in both the City's Register's Office and the Board of Education of St. Louis.

State of Missouri, City of St. Louis—As personally appeared before me, a notary public is and for the city of St. Louis, Mo., W. C. STEIGERS, Business Manager of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, who deposes and says that the regular editions of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch for the last four months (January, February, March and April, 1903), after deduction of all copies returned by newsboys and copies left over, spent in printing and unaccounted for, average, daily and Sunday, 122,550.

Sunday Only . . . 203,886

In the city of St. Louis and suburbs, the daily distribution average for the months of January, February, March and April, 1903, was 55,773.

(Signed) W. C. STEIGERS,  
Business Manager.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 21st day of May, 1903.

(Signed) HARRY M. DUHRING.

My term expires Aug. 14, 1905.

## NEWS FROM HOME.

It will be your fault if you suffer for lack of news from home this summer.

The POST-DISPATCH will be your faithful daily correspondent. It will follow you to Europe, South America, Canada, or any other point. Price by mail, 60 cents per month or \$1.50 for three months. Postage extra in foreign countries, excepting Canada and Mexico, extra. Order through your carrier or note to this office.

## POST-DISPATCH CIRCULATION DEPT.

There is very little more time to make arrangements for escaping the Fourth of July.

Are there enough "inherently sound" securities to make up for the loss of any that may die of indigestion?

It looks as if our Hawaiian islands will be Japanese and our Philippine islands Chinese. So much for "expansion."

The June cold has not frosted St. Louis postoffice receipts. The June increase of \$26,840.80 is a gain of 15.42 per cent.

## NOT A MERE FIGHTER.

Anent the Hooker celebration in Boston Mr. Edwin D. Mead brings out the fact that the general's pet name, "Fighting Joe Hooker," was not, as commonly believed, the cognomen of his men, but was the happy, or unhappy, inspiration of a writer of headlines on a New York newspaper. The sobriquet was "catchy" and seems almost a part of the man.

But at the request of the Hooker Veterans the words "Fighting Joe" were left off the statue just completed, although it was intended to make them a part of the inscription.

Hooker is said to have expressed his own sentiments on the subject in this wise:

"Fighting Joe Hooker" always sounds to me as if it meant "Fighting Fool." It has really done me much injury in making the public believe I am a furious, headstrong fool, bent on making furious dashes at the enemy. I never fought without good purpose and with fair chance of success."

Theodore Roosevelt talked to the students of Harvard a year ago about enjoying a fight and, as Mr. Mead avers, said it was "a pity there wasn't fighting enough to go around." Not long ago he was quite sure that if the nations ever attacked the United States they would remember they "had a fight," and more Funstonian rhetoric of like tenor.

Why are the men of 1900 so opposed in spirit to the men of 1861? Gen. Grant said, "Let us have peace." Gen. Sherman said "war is hell." Abraham Lincoln exhorted his countrymen to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and a lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations." Quite as sturdy are Washington's expressions: "My first wish," he wrote to a friend, "is to see war, this plague to mankind, banished from earth, and the sons and daughters of this world employed more pleasure and innocent amusement than in preparing implements and exercising them for the destruction of mankind."

Where is the nobler spirit found? In the group composed of Lincoln, Grant, Sherman and Hooker, with Washington's great name in the background, or in that little clique of "scrapers" —Funston, Hobson, Evans, and grievous to add, Theodore Roosevelt?

The Kaiser has sent a cordial telegram to King Peter as it is to President Roosevelt.

## SMATTERING OR WITHERING?

Then the magazines appear for the month they generally use of all the "problems" left over from the previous month. This is often interesting and it is sometimes valuable.

One of the problems left over from the June magazines was that of "Twentieth Century Education." The magazines for July having already begun to appear, Mr. Herbert George Wells disposed of it very promptly.

Educated men in the twentieth century, he says, will be so because they will "know all about something" at the expense of giving up the attempt to learn "something about everything."

In all centuries before the twentieth the men who have attempted to learn all about something have found that they could not go far before being forced to attempt learning something about everything in order to be able to go on at all.

No man thus far has ever succeeded in learning either all about something or something about everything. It does not seem at all likely that anyone will succeed in the present or any future century in doing either the one or the other of these things.

No doubt, however, there will be very great minds developed by the twentieth century. Wherever a very great mind has been developed, it has been through mastery of its own work and sympathy with the work of all other minds. The mind which does not master its own work smatters. The mind which has no sympathy with the work of all mankind dries up. Perhaps it is better to smatter than to wither, but it is better not to do either.

President Diaz is to be President of Mexico again. He wouldn't put up with any anti-third or even anti-fourth-term sentiment.

## THE PERFECTION OF REASON.

Golf players around Boston are much disturbed by threatened prosecution for playing the game Sundays.

Some ministers in the town of Medford unearthed the statutes and the solicitor of the town has rendered an opinion to the police.

Briefly he tells the golfers that they may hit the balls as creation, but not play the game as a contest. In the first there is no "sport" within the meaning of the statute. The second there is, and "sport" is forbidden. And he at the mere fact that two persons chance to be together time to time on their way around the links is not a contest or a sport.

At any rate he is probably . . .

streets and fields, travel from town to town, go on shipboard, frequent common houses and other places to drink, sport or otherwise misspend that precious time." Modifications were made from time to time, but the rule has always been strict.

The solicitor cites a Massachusetts case in which it was decided that "cheating in a horse trade on Sunday cannot be punished." It was said indeed if any Massachusetts person should be caught cheating in a horse trade, but to be caught in such a nefarious transaction on Sunday is heartbreaking.

To illustrate, the solicitor says that if his pastor should go into his back yard and toss a ball up and down he would not be committing an offense. But if he and a brother minister should toss balls and keep count of each other's catches that would be competition, sport, and altogether scandalous. In like manner a man can play solitaire, but not whilst with three friends. You can paddle a canoe, and a friend may paddle another alongside, but you mustn't try to see which will get there first.

All of which goes to support Blackstone's sage remark that the law is the perfection of reason.

Bradstreet reports that six months' trade returns point to actual business having been better than a year ago, and the situation as a whole shows favorable features predominating as to the future. Railroad earnings are better than was earlier expected, despite flood interruptions in the first part of the month, and returns for the first week of June show a gain of 9 per cent over a year ago, while those for the second and third week indicate increases of 10 to 12 per cent in excess of last year.

## SAM B. COOK'S CONFESSION.

Secretary of State Sam B. Cook admits that he was a witness to the payment of \$800 to former State Senator Lyons by R. B. Speed, former coal oil inspector, for the purpose of buying Lyons' vote and influence against a bill to reduce the fee of the coal oil inspector.

Mr. Cook says he acted as Speed's friend and adviser. Having failed to persuade Speed not to bribe Lyons he consented to witness the payment of the bribe to insure the carrying out of the deal by Lyons. "I did what I could to protect him," said Cook.

Mr. Cook describes the transaction as the "holding up" of an honest man by a legislative "sandbagger." He tries to justify his "protection" of Speed on the ground that he was an honest man, a loyal friend and a generous contributor to the Democratic campaign fund.

Does Mr. Cook really think that the bribing of a legislator by an officeholder for the purpose of preventing the reduction of the excessive fees of his office is the act of an honest man? Does he really think that generous contributions to the Democratic campaign fund justify bribery? Does he really think that the part of a witness to an act of bribery to ensure the consummation of the crime is an honorable and worthy part? Does he really think a public officer should conceal an act of bribery?

We ask these questions with a view of sounding the depth and depravity of the standard of ethics prevailing among some of the public men of Missouri who are honored with high office and with party leadership by the Democrats of the state.

This is the same Sam Cook who labored for the breeders' bill and, according to Ex-Governor Stephens' testimony in the Cardwell case, said he expected to receive a good fee for his work; he is the same Sam Cook who assumed as his own the campaign contributions of Wm. H. Phelps, the lobby chief.

Unfortunately for Missouri, Mr. Cook happens to be secretary of state. Incredibly as it may seem, he is a candidate for governor.

Where is the end of the betrayal and humiliation of the Democratic party of Missouri?

A letter from a member of the Tolstoi colony, a community of the Caucasus, organized to do away with self-interest and to suppress the commercial instinct, asserts that the colony has "evaporated into thin air." Most of the members are barefoot and in rags. It has existed nearly six years. Perhaps mankind will do better in eliminating selfishness by individual effort than by organization. Any persevering man ought to be able to make himself as unselfish as he desires to be.

Alfred Russell Wallace says the earth is the center of the universe, thus reviving the belief of the ancients. This view receives gratifying confirmation from Rev. M. L. Cirl, who whitewashes the center down to a point and finds it in St. Louis. Now let somebody indicate the ward, precinct and number.

In Capt. Pershing's battle with the Moros not an American was killed, while 150 Moros, including the old panadungas himself, were slaughtered. At this rate of destruction the long postponed peace should be very close at hand.

The earth now feels that it is IT. Alfred Russell Wallace having found it to be the only habitable planet; but will not J. P. M. and one or two others want IT more than ever?

A Missourian and a New Yorker have bought 400,000 acres of land in Texas with two flourishing towns on it. The blending of western and eastern capital accomplishes wonders.

The statesman who refuses to be a candidate for vice-president on the Republican ticket does not believe that T. R. will be eaten by a mountain lion.

If President Roosevelt has convinced the lowans that a "shelter for monopoly" is necessary to his election it is quite an important matter.

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## POST-DISPATCH SNAP-SHOTS.

Speed is no slow witness.

It's a singe that the barber can keep the hair from falling out.

A car passenger's pocket is easily picked when one arm is up to the strap. It is a kind of double hold-up.

What is fame when a St. Louis morning newspaper refers to Joseph "G." Folk? Wouldn't that double you?

When John Bull thinks the world has lost in fighting the Mad Mullah he is madder than the Mullah.

J. P. M.'s desire to smash the cameras may be simply a great financier's way of increasing the price of his photographs.

It is true that "Gegenseiter Schwaben Frauen Unterstuetzungs Verein" is a rather long name for a society, but, on the other hand, it is picturesque.

Before the World's Fair begins the lobster who gets on the car steps first and then gets off so slowly that everybody back of him is delayed should be rudely eliminated.

The new Servian King's cousin has learned to make furniture. King Pete should look out that this cousin doesn't make a new throne and employ assassins to put himself on it.

If Mars has had as much trouble about getting her canals as we have had in trying to get an isthmian, those supposed signals may have been intended to advise us to let big ditches alone.

Though he could not equal the gluttony of an ex-mayor, Schapaufler, who has just eaten in an hour and 40 minutes, 53-4 pounds of steak, 100 clams and crackers, 50 oysters, two loaves of bread, a large bunch of asparagus and ten crabs, should be presented with a trough.

POST-DISPATCH ANSWERS.

Write nothing but questions and signatures. Legal questions not answered. Business addresses not given. No answer printed on any specified date. No bets decided.

1500 or half east—  
the info.

## SUNDAY MORNING—ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH—JUNE 28, 1903.

## GLEANINGS IN THE WORLD OF THOUGHT AND ACTION

## OUR TRUSTS IN ENGLAND

Striking Lament of a British Writer Over the Crowding Out of English by American Manufactures in All the Leading Lines of Goods.

To understand the prevailing belief among the British that they must do something to prevent American manufacturers from crowding them out of their home markets one need only to read a little book that has of late had a great popularity over there. It is entitled "The American Invasion" and is now circulating in this country.

"Men sometimes speak," says this English author, "as though the dramatic coup of a Morgan when he acquired control of one of our great shipping lines, or of a Schwab who outbids our steel makers, or of Philadelphia bridge builders who capture the orders for our biggest viaducts comprise this invasion. They do not.

These are merely the sensational incidents in a vast campaign. The real invasion goes on unconsciously and without noise or show from hundred industries at once. From ships to electric motors, and from shirt waists to telephones, the American is clearing the field.

"Walk down the main thoroughfares in any of our great cities—London or Glasgow or Liverpool. Take, for instance, Holborn viaduct, and see there the great blocks of office buildings mainly given over to the London representatives of American manufacturers. Notice the candy stores, the ice-cream-soda fountains, the American shoe stores, in our streets.

"Bryant & May, the once great English match firm, which had no competition and paid dividends of 20 per cent per annum, were driven out of the field by the American Trust. Having sold Bryant & May that man could take the market away from them by selling better matches at cheaper prices. The trust offered to take over their factories and guarantee them interest of 14 per cent on their agreed value. The entire English match industry and trade passed on this basis into American hands.

"The most serious aspect of the American invasion," says the author, "is that nearly every new industry created in England for fifteen years past is under American control. What are the chief new features in London life? They are, I take it, the telephone, the portable camera, the phonograph, the electric street car, the automobile, the typewriter, pianos, and so on. In houses, in the application of machine tools. In every one of these save the petroleum automobiles, the American maker is supreme; in several he is the monopolist.

"Take the typewriter. Machines are brought to England from New York and Boston to the average value of considerably over £4,000 a week. The cost of the raw material used in the typewriter is comparatively trivial, and the greater part of this outlay goes to high wages for skilled labor. Time after time English firms have endeavored to acquire this trade, but in vain.

MAN IN HIS LOWEST TERMS.

From "From Microbe to Man," by Emily Frances Smith, July What to Eat.

"I weigh man's moral carat on the scale of his personal habits. A man, when he is perfectly nice and clean, tastefully dressed and not noisy, is bad enough; but a man who wears his hair in his eyes and over his collar, manicures outside of his own room, leans around, sits with feet higher than his head, and all that, is unbearable. If I married one of the best in inadvertently, I'd break him to pieces or I'd kill him, with discretion. What is the good of a husband, anyway? He has not been more or less than a pet or a provider. By his own admission, female competition has destroyed his usefulness as a provider. That is all right; it simply makes him twice a pet. Now, having reduced him to his lowest terms, since it is only a question of a pet, why not be satisfied with a bird, a cat, a dog, a monkey, a parrot, anything? Such pets do not keep dinner waiting. They do not smoke, get drunk, nor bring mud into the house. They never talk back. They come when they are called and they do not try to run things. Nellie, my dear, you will look horrified. Express yourself; it will relieve you."

CITY IN PAWN.

On July 26 will occur the strange ceremony of taking out of pawn a city of importance. The city of Wismar on the German coast of the Baltic Sea. The owner who pawned it is Mecklenburg-Schwerin. Wismar was sold to Mecklenburg-Schwerin July 26, 1892, for 1,255,000 reichsthaler.

With the city went the districts of Pöel and Neukloster, both on German territory. The city was to be redeemed in 10 years for the sum loaned, plus 3 per cent interest. This now amounts to a matter of \$22,000,000. As the sum is large and as Germany would look with much disfavor on Sweden's possession of a part of her territory the city will be given up to the loaning body. Wismar was a member of the Hanseatic League.

Cold must predominate to preserve the universe. There is a billion times a billion more cold in the universe than heat. There always has been and there always will be.

The heat of the sun, compared with the cold that surrounds it, is as a mustard seed to Jupiter. The earth's heat, in comparison to the cold that surrounds it, is as an orange to the solar system.

Then what folly to talk of the universe having begun in white heat, and the earth having been a molten world, and the suns great burning spheres.

# 'A TOUR OF EUROPE IN NINETEEN DAYS, OR THE TRUE STORY OF MY ROYAL FLUSH'—By D. R.

Being a Criticism of the Tale of a New Literary Comet—Good-by, Gulliver; You Old Stay-at-Home!—Hello, England! Where Does the King Live?—France! French From a Menu Card—Spain! In the Palace of the King—Berlin! Wie geht es Ihnen, Wilhelm?—Belgium! An Hour on Leopold's Brussels With Leopold—Back to the Mines and Metallurgy Building—Other Books of the Weak and Strong.

By CLARK M'ADAMS.

There was quite a discharge of books from the literary gunpowder house last week. The Amazons new books to get out of the clear was David R. Francis' own story of his conquest of Europe.

It is entitled "A Tour of Europe in Nineteen Days," embossed in red on a green cover. It is a volume of 109 pages, and is nine inches long and six inches wide. Owen Wister's "The Virginian," the most popular book of the last two seasons, measures only 5x7 inches, and Alice Hegan's "The Cabbage Patch," next in favor among recent books, only goes 3½x6 inches. This gives Mr. Francis an edge on his literary contemporaries not to be sneezed at.

This is the first book the president of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition has ever written. It entirely disproves the old fallacy that a litterateur must shoot away a great deal of ammunition before he can hope to ring the belles-lettres for a bull's eye.

In literature as in everything else, Mr. Francis makes a bull's eye the very first time. The coldest obstacle melts before a skill so versatile as his. It can't any use opposing a man who can sit down to a dinner with him and can pick up enough French from the menu card during the meal to make a cokting after-dinner speech in the Parisian's own tongue.

"A Tour of Europe in Nineteen Days" might be said to occupy an intermediate ground in literature. It is at once a book of travel and a story of conquest. It makes Swift's old traveling man, Gulliver, look like a stay-at-home, and Prescott's "Conquest of Peru" is a very prosy old tale compared with his own story of this blue-eyed wizard did when he blew into Europe.

This story moves away gracefully, jumps here and there, and is a plump' in the pocket almost before the reader realizes what is going on. The case with which Mr. Francis secured the entire to the homes of such ordinarily exclusive people as Edward Guelph, the King of England, and William Hohenzollern, the Emperor of Germany, makes him the modern Aladdin: "One open sesame nothing can withstand, can't recall anything quite so good if 'Arabian Nights' Entertainments."

Mr. Francis is the great charm of all literary engaged in writing true stories. He has no need to draw upon his imagination; his genuine experiences are fine enough.

It must be understood that Mr. Francis did not write his book with any thought of making a contribution to current literature. It is a report to the directorate of the Fair—much such a report as anybody would expect to attach to an expense ac-

count for a business trip over much of Europe. He doesn't tell the directors what he saw, what he heard and what he thinks. Inasmuch as it is impossible to catch each of the directors and tell him this story personally, the thing to do was to submit a written report.

Mr. Francis sat down to write. Happily, he had kept a sort of diary from end to end of his trip. His secretary brought this to him—a roll looking like it might be a carpet for the Liberal Arts building—and together they began to go through it and pick out the best things. They piled them higher than their heads, and then stopped to think.

"Governor, you have enough of it to make a book."

"Egad!" (Mr. Francis picked up a few French ejaculations while in Paris.) "So I have."

This explains the appearance of the story in book form. It is one more proof of the power of suggestion.

The volume is illustrated with photographs of monarchs and other notables who received and entertained Mr. Francis; pictures of some of the fêtes at which he was the guest of honor; the pages of special menus; cards prepared for dinner given him; a picture of the ship which carried him home, and a photograph of President Roosevelt. Attached to the book is an appendix made up of the addresses Mr. Francis delivered in English and French.

The book shows how thoroughly all things are done by the chief bashi-bazouk of the St. Louis Fair.

## Mr. Francis Teaches Some Excellent Literary Precepts.

"No arts are without their precepts." But one does not often see so many of them in a single volume as Mr. Francis has given us in "A Tour of Europe in Nineteen Days." It only goes to show how multidexterous the man is. He never wrote a book before in his life, but has incorporated in this maiden effort some things which many a human book factory might emulate with much satisfaction to the reading world. For instance, how does Mr. Francis get away from New York? Does he do it laboriously and floridly, the fireworks of his rhetoric still visible above the horizon long after his ship has descended from view? Not much; he does it as slick as a whistle.

Here is the way the professional book writer leaves New York.

"Now, at last, the good ship Kronprinz Wilhelm is ready to sail. She is freighted with myriad souls. There are horse blasts from her great whistle, and shrill snorts from an answering tug. The great ship,

clears her masts, swings into the current, and marches majestically by the far-flung line of shipping, headed toward the sea. Ah! that wonderful product of human hands—the city! We watch it slowly sinking astern; now showing a long truncated line against the horizon, now lifting its sky-scrappers into the blue dome. Paradox upon paradox, you go down a hill to get on the high sea!"

Now this is the way Mr. Francis, vastly improved by the accepted literary style of shore-leaving, the "giant" that he ever tried, gets away from New York.

"I cleared on the morning of February 12, on the steamer *La Bretagne*, for Havre, France. Mayor Wells, with his accustomed and thoughtful kindness, accompanied me to the pier at the foot of Tenth street and waved bon voyage as long as a human form could be distinguished on the shore."

"Have you ever seen the sea? I never had, but we old friends, and I will know him the minute I lay eyes on him. Who is there who has written books and not elaborated on the sea? Even in Genetics we read that 'The waters prevailed exceedingly over the earth,' a truly literary relation indicating what a factor the sea was to become in literature forever and aye. What is so rare as a book without a chapter at sea? Though I have never been with my own eyes I have seen it so much through the eyes of all the great literati, from Charles Kingsley to Richard Harding Davis, that there is not one wave, nor even one gull, that I would not recognize upon sight."

Does Author Francis describe the sea? Does he paint in phrase those pictures he sees when he goes on deck? Does he tell his reader on deck about the third day out and murmur, "O, the landless and endless sea?" Does he flutter the page with a raging storm, so realistic, so Hаг-

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Does he do it laboriously and floridly, the fireworks of his rhetoric still visible above the horizon long after his ship has descended from view? Not much; he does it as slick as a whistle.

The beauty of brevity is that it never lasts long.

## The Small Arms With Which Mr. Francis Conquered Europe.

Not even so bold a conqueror as Governor Francis could approach the borders of Spain without some trepidation in the light of

these three lines:

"The lord chief justice asked if 'The Crisis,' written by Winston Churchill, which he had read with great interest, gave a correct statement of conditions

gained; and that the reader snatches from the book a few words, and says, 'What is this face?' Not on your dinner-pail! He goes right across. Mr. Francis disposes of the sea in three short lines. Where Kingsley wrote almost every word of his 'Westward, Ho!' Where Kipling found so much of 'The Day's Work,' and where authors great and small have found matter enough to have covered the heavens, close-writ—there Mr. Francis devotes these three lines:

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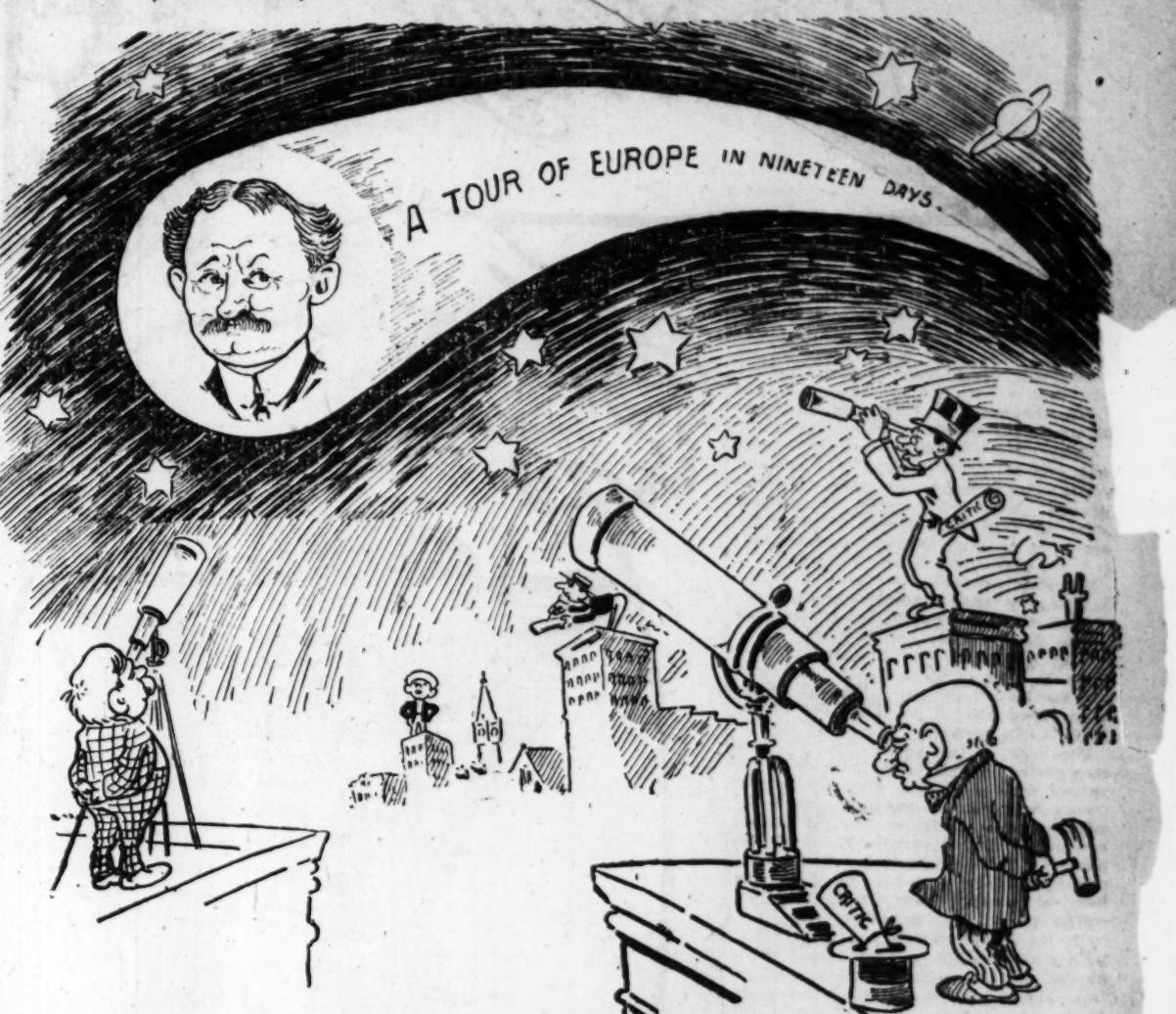
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Criticizing the tale of the new literary comet.

and occurrences in St. Louis at the time its scenes were enacted."

"Soon after breakfast I was called upon by Mr. C. M. Schwab, president of the United States Steel Corporation, who had been spending six months in Europe for his health, which now seems fully restored."

"At the appointed hour, 5 o'clock, accompanied by Secretary of the Embassy Vigor and Commissioner-General Lagrave, I reported to the Elysee palace to be presented to the President of the French Republic. His welcome was courteous and very friendly."

"The dinner was presided over by Mr. Georges Trouillet, minister of commerce, who proposed as the only sentiment of the evening, the 'American Republic, President Roosevelt and the President of the Universal Exposition of 1904.' My response to the host, although purely extemporaneous and delivered in English, seemed to be understood by a majority if not all of my auditors, and was apparently well received,—keeping with the reputation of the French people for proverbial politeness."

"The American minister and myself were received by King Leopold, a former resident of St. Louis, and son-in-law of Lord Gifford, Lord Chancellor of England, who was invited to meet me. Mr. Edward Gifford, my many friends in St. Louis will still remember him with pleasure, and they will all be pleased to learn that he continues to take a deep interest in everything that pertains to the welfare of the city, especially the success of the Exposition."

"The people of Spain do not seem to cherish any bitterness toward the citizens of our country, but manifested a genuine good will toward the Exposition and an earnest desire to learn of every advance that is made in every line of human endeavor throughout the world."

"King Edward received us in his private apartment, and after a very gracious welcome, the character of which I will not disclose, invited us to be seated. The conversation had not proceeded many minutes when our French visitors came to the Exposition in 1904 they may be welcomed in their own tongue."

"I am compelled to say that in the conversation of nearly an hour which I had with Emperor William II of Germany I cannot recall whether the topics touched upon were first mentioned by his majesty or myself. He was most interested and especially desirous to learn of every advance that is made in every line of human endeavor throughout the world."

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I was glad of an opportunity to give him all the information on the subject that I was able to command. I was able to speak in French, but I did not do so. (I did not speak in French, but I did not do so.)

During that time King Leopold often expressed admiration for the push of the American people and the conviction that the Exposition of 1904 would surpass all of its predecessors."

"In the evening I was the guest at a dinner given by Mr. Edward Giffard, a former resident of St. Louis, and son-in-law of Lord Gifford, Lord Chancellor of England, who was invited to meet me. Mr. Edward Gifford, my many friends in St. Louis will still remember him with pleasure, and they will all be pleased to learn that he continues to take a deep interest in everything that pertains to the welfare of the city, especially the success of the Exposition."

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## SOME THINGS CONCERNING THE "SOMEBOODIES" IN ST. LOUIS



## SOCIETY

## OUTING PARTIES.

One of the enjoyable events of the week was the hay ride given by Mr. Charles F. Breuer to a number of his friends to the hills. The party enjoyed boating and driving in the afternoon and dancing in the evening. Piano and vocal selections were rendered by Misses Nettie Smith and Alice Skerrett. Among those present were:

Misses—  
Mrs. Howden,  
Mrs. Gandy,  
Birdie Gelberg,  
Kate Cornelius,  
Mrs. —  
Charles F. Breuer,  
Mrs. Kelleher,  
Arthur Trimp,  
Mrs. Winter.

The St. Louis T. V. Indians gave their second annual baseball game yesterday in Alton, Mo. Among those present were:

Measures—  
J. E. Schmid,  
W. D. Arens,  
W. E. Peter,  
R. S. Schilling,  
W. E. Eckert,  
G. H. Junior,  
E. H. Haderich,  
Paul E. Nahler,  
John E. Eiders,  
Misses—  
Gertrude Mueller,  
Cornelia Dill.

Martha Bohlen,  
Stella Ludden,  
Helen Ludden,  
Anna Hauck,  
Ida Junker,  
Lulu Kuehler,  
Lotta Lehman.

Lizzie Bokern,  
Ida Schie,  
Lily Schie,  
Lily Barley,  
Jeanette Vermuth,  
Ida Bohlen,  
Grace Fenton.

A jolly crowd of young people spent Saturday afternoon at Meramec Highlands, dainty basket lunch was the feature of the day. The party consisted of:

Misses—  
Pearl Trout,  
Amedie Thomas,  
Measures—  
Lawrence Thompson,  
C. L. Hamako.

One of the enjoyable events of the week was a tennis party given by the Norfolk girls in honor of their president, Miss Minnette Bowles. After a long ride through the country the party remained at the cottage, where supper was served among the guests were:

Misses—  
Mabel Bowles,  
Gertrude Craven,  
Lillian Belling,  
Laura Meyers.

A lawn party was given to the graduating class of the Charles School Saturday evening by Miss Blanche Krueger of 2622 South Jefferson avenue. The lawn was beautifully decorated and the evening was spent in games, dancing and singing, after which supper was served among those present were:

Misses—  
Edna Engle,  
Lillian Brundage,  
Mary Eustachianay,  
Lillian Belling,  
Elsie Gerland,  
Pauline Niebling.

A jolly party from St. Louis to Eureka, Mo., gave an agreeable surprise to Misses Anna Clapper and Kathryn Byrne on Saturday evening, chaperoned by Mrs. Otto Kehler.

After instrumental music, rendered by Misses Anna and Kathryn Byrne, Helen Redmond and Bert Clagé, the evening was spent playing cards.

Among those present were:

Misses—  
John Harston,  
Donald Smith,  
H. E. Horn,  
Ottie Kotera,  
Misses—  
Helen Redmond,  
Georgia Millard,  
Elizabeth Clark.

MISCELLANEOUS AFFAIRS.

Mrs. Collins entertained a party of young people with a candlelight party Tuesday evening at her home on Cleveland avenue. Among those present were:

Misses—  
Edna Brennan of Wash.,  
Mrs. Collins,  
M. C. Gandy,  
Blanch Harding,  
Mrs. Nebo,  
Jeanne Scott,  
Jeannette Clark.

Measures—  
Edna Engle,  
Lillian Brundage,  
Mary Eustachianay,  
Lillian Belling,  
Elsie Gerland,  
Pauline Niebling.

Thousands and thousands of Girls' One and Two Piece Wash Suits and Dresses, in all styles—Sailor, Russian and Military—in all materials, colors and combinations, in all sizes from 4 to 14 years; all fresh, clean and crisp (not even a soiled sample in the lot); to be sold as follows:

## VERY IMPORTANT!

MISSOURI'S GREATEST STORE.  
**Barr's**

Received from East St. Louis late Saturday afternoon, after our regular Sunday advertisement had been finished.

## 2 of the Best Bargains of the Season.

These garments have been delayed by the freight tie-up on the East side for over a week and now they are to be sold at

## HALF ORIGINAL PRICES AND IN SOME CASES LESS.

## 35c for Girls' \$1.25 Wash Dresses

Thousands and thousands of Girls' One and Two Piece Wash Suits and Dresses, in all styles—Sailor, Russian and Military—in all materials, colors and combinations, in all sizes from 4 to 14 years; all fresh, clean and crisp (not even a soiled sample in the lot); to be sold as follows:

35c for Girls' \$1.25 Wash Dresses.

50c for Girls' \$1.50 Wash Dresses.

75c for Girls' \$2.00 Wash Dresses.

\$1.00 for Girls' \$2.50 Wash Dresses.

\$1.50 for Girls' \$3.00 Wash Dresses.

\$1.75 for Girls' \$3.50 Wash Dresses.

\$2.00 for Girls' \$4.00 Wash Dresses.

## \$1.00 for \$3.00 Wash Skirts

Hundreds of brand new Covert and Polka Dot Duck Skirts; fresh and clean; many styles—flare, flounce and yoke effects—plain and trimmed; thoroughly well tailored; fine assortment of colors and lengths; not a skirt in the lot worth less than \$2.50 and \$3.00—all go at one low price

\$1.00

HEADQUARTERS  
—FOR—  
GOOD GAS GOODS

Picture Puzzle. Here Are Three. Find the Other Two Stores.

## PERFECT GAS RANGES.



GAS WATER HEATERS.



BACKUS SPECIAL LAMPS.

Picture Puzzle.

Here Are Three. Find the Other Two Stores.

## 5 THE BACKUS CO., 5

710 N. Taylor 1011 Olive 1433 Salisbury  
2249 S. Grand 2229 S. Broadway

## P. C. MURPHY TRUNK CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

## TRUNKS

Traveling Bags, Suit Cases, Etc.

Two Largest Trunk Stores in the World.  
Sole Agents for "Innovation Wardrobe Trunks."  
REPAIRS A SPECIALTY.

## P. C. MURPHY TRUNK CO.

504 and 506 N. 3d St., Cor. St. Charles and 612 Washington Av.

## Satisfaction Induces Trade.

Manufacturing only that which we can confidently recommend and sell direct from Factory to Home, thereby saving the usual dealers' profit. We can, with entire confidence, assure you that our trunks are of the "best" quality and invite your careful inspection of our new scale STAIR PIANOS.

JESSE FRENCH PIANO CO.

1114 OLIVE STREET.

6½ HOURS  
CINCINNATI  
LOUISVILLE

via the popular

B. & O. S. W.

Trains leave St. Louis 6:30 a. m.

6:00 p. m. 8:30 p. m.

A la carte Dining Cars on all through trains

Ticket Offices, OLIVE AND SIXTH, and

UNION STATION.

## At Bollman's

Old Stand, 1100 Olive St.

Finest line of grand pianos and slightly used

UPRIGHTS AND SQUARES ever offered in

any sale. THIS WEEK you can buy a

## PIANO

On a very small account down and on easy

monthly payments. Old Pianos taken in as

exchange. REMEMBER, a fine Stand Cover

and every piano is covered with a full guarantee.

Call early, if you desire to secure

the best selection. You never will have

so many pianos to choose from at the

SPECIAL PRICES offered this week.

## GRANDS.

"CHICKERING" grand pianos, excellent case, only slightly used. Just as good as new, special price this week.

## \$175.00

"LINDENMAYR" grand piano, very

beautiful case, case used about three

months and of very good tone, only \$160.00

"COTTERLL" grand piano, excellent instrument, in fine selected case, just as good as new, one that we can highly recommend.

## \$180.00

"LINDENMAYR" grand piano, splendid case, only slightly used. Just as good as new, special price this week.

## \$185.00

"STERLING" grand piano, white mahogany case, very good, just as good as new, special price this week.

## \$190.00

"LINDENMAYR" grand piano, white mahogany case, very good, just as good as new, special price this week.

## \$195.00

"STERLING" grand piano, white mahogany case, very good, just as good as new, special price this week.

## \$200.00

"LINDENMAYR" grand piano, white mahogany case, very good, just as good as new, special price this week.

## \$205.00

"LINDENMAYR" grand piano, white mahogany case, very good, just as good as new, special price this week.

## \$210.00

"LINDENMAYR" grand piano, white mahogany case, very good, just as good as new, special price this week.

## \$215.00

"LINDENMAYR" grand piano, white mahogany case, very good, just as good as new, special price this week.

## \$220.00

"LINDENMAYR" grand piano, white mahogany case, very good, just as good as new, special price this week.

## \$225.00

"LINDENMAYR" grand piano, white mahogany case, very good, just as good as new, special price this week.

## \$230.00

"LINDENMAYR" grand piano, white mahogany case, very good, just as good as new, special price this week.

## \$235.00

"LINDENMAYR" grand piano, white mahogany case, very good, just as good as new, special price this week.

## \$240.00

"LINDENMAYR" grand piano, white mahogany case, very good, just as good as new, special price this week.

## \$245.00

"LINDENMAYR" grand piano, white mahogany case, very good, just as good as new, special price this week.

## \$250.00

"LINDENMAYR" grand piano, white mahogany case, very good, just as good as new, special price this week.

## \$255.00

"LINDENMAYR" grand piano, white mahogany case, very good, just as good as new, special price this week.

## \$260.00

"LINDENMAYR" grand piano, white mahogany case, very good, just as good as new, special price this week.

## \$265.00

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## \$270.00

"LINDENMAYR" grand piano, white mahogany case, very good, just as good as new, special price this week.

## \$275.00

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## \$280.00

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## \$285.00

"LINDENMAYR" grand piano, white mahogany case, very good, just as good as new, special price this week.

## \$290.00

"LINDENMAYR" grand piano, white mahogany case, very good, just as good as new, special price this week.

## \$295.00

"LINDENMAYR" grand piano, white mahogany case, very good, just as good as new, special price this week.

## \$300.00

"LINDENMAYR" grand piano, white mahogany case, very good, just as good as new, special price this week.

## \$305.00

"LINDENMAYR" grand piano, white mahogany case, very good, just as good as new, special price this week.

## \$310.00









DRUGGISTS  
RECEIVE  
ADVERTISEMENTS...  
FOR THESE COLUMNS  
REGULAR OFFICE RATES.

## Y YOUR WANT

ADVERTISEMENTS to appear in issue of the Daily Post-Dispatch will be classified under this office by Post-Dispatch.

ADVERTISEMENTS received between 11:45 a.m. and 12:15 p.m. will be classified under this office by Post-Dispatch.

ADVERTISEMENTS received between 11:45 a.m. and 12:15 p.m. may or may not be classified, according to the varying post.

ADVERTISEMENTS received after 12 NOON for the Post-Dispatch.

ADVERTISEMENTS received p.m. Saturday will be classified day Post-Dispatch.

PEOPLES POPULAR  
741 WANTS

IN MAY.  
More Than Any Other St. Louis  
Newspaper.

FOR EXCHANGE.

One Cent a Word.  
All advertisements are not  
for this classification.

SHOP WANTED—For exchange, 2 chairs  
good, trade, near World's Fair  
for same in Missouri country town. Ad.  
a. 112. Post-Dispatch.

CABINET WANTED—In exchange for  
existing stove. Ad. M 80. Post-Dispatch.

WANTED—For exchange, new phonograph  
and frame. Ad. 112. Post-Dispatch.

S. WANTED—For exchange, good team  
and harness for some good-paying busi-  
ness. Ad. 112. Post-Dispatch.

CLERK WORK WANTED—New piano  
in exchange for carpenter work or painting. Call  
me. 2 French Piano Co., 1114 Olive.

CLERK WORK WANTED—For exchange,  
large desk, old lamp, etc.; what  
carpenter work, etc.; what  
Post-Dispatch.

For exchange, house-  
hold articles, men's clothing,  
Post-Dispatch.

WANTED—For exchange, telephone  
tripod, printing frames, electrical  
set. Post-Dispatch.

or sale, or exchange, 25 young Pekin  
What have you? 1002 Loughborough av.

WANTED—To trade fine covered spring  
motorcycle, gasoline engine. Ad. R.  
112. Post-Dispatch.

CLERK WORK WANTED—New piano  
in exchange for carpenter work or painting. Call  
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Post-Dispatch.

For exchange, house-  
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Post-Dispatch.

WANTED—For exchange, new phonograph  
and frame. Ad. 112. Post-Dispatch.

E—Inland, heads, made of paper  
or carton; something new  
for packing, etc., used for  
tailoring, wall cases, incubator,  
graphite, telephones, guns and other  
articles. Ad. 112. Post-Dispatch.

WANTED—For exchange, baby  
change, upholding for baby  
cenerers. Ad. 112. Post-Dispatch.

E—To exchange, sewing ma-  
chine, for go-cart. Ad. 112.  
Post-Dispatch.

D—For exchange, carpentering  
altene for horse, surrey, furni-  
ture, Ad. 112. Post-Dispatch.

WAGON—For sale or exchange, a  
team in good running order;  
for sale, or exchange, fine  
wagon. Ad. 112. Post-Dispatch.

FED—To exchange, sewing machine  
100. Ad. 112. Post-Dispatch.

COUPLES—Wanted by experienced couple  
in private family; city or suburbs; references.  
Ad. Robert Murphy, Kirkwood, Mo.

COUPLES—Wanted by a couple of 20 years  
of age, married, real estate, medical  
or canvassing. Ad. M 9. Post-Dispatch.

COUPLES—Wanted by young man, 22  
years old, to work in medical or  
clerical capacity. Ad. 112. Post-Dispatch.

COUPLES—Wanted by experienced couple  
in private family; city or suburbs; references.  
Ad. Robert Murphy, Kirkwood, Mo.

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ESTATE FOR SALE

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

# A CHANCE FOR YOU

If Through the Inclemency of the Weather You Failed to Be Present AT THE Sale Yesterday,

## VISIT THE KING OF ALL SUBDIVISIONS TODAY SOUTHAMPTON

OUR AGENTS WILL BE ON the GROUNDS FROM 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

We place before you a proposition that has never been equaled in St. Louis, and request you to take sufficient of your time today to investigate its merits. The special inducements offered at the sale yesterday will be continued over today and until Monday noon, in order to give all persons who were deterred from attending, owing to the rain, a chance to participate.

THIS IS THE LAST CHANCE;  
DON'T MISS OUT.

**MERCANTILE TRUST CO., AGT., EIGHTH and LOCUST.**

TAKE MARKET STREET, TOWER GROVE OR VANDEVENTER CAR, TRANSFER TO KING'S HIGHWAY LINE AND GET OFF AT SOUTHAMPTON.

### WEST END LOTS. AT \$250 AND UPWARDS IN PAGE AVENUE HEIGHTS

\$25 CASH, BALANCE \$6 PER MONTH.  
This subdivision lies 420 feet outside the city limits (6200 west on Page avenue) and is reached by a paved road leading to the fair, without transferring. WEST ST. LOUIS WATER MAINS will pass the property.

**YOU CAN'T AFFORD TO MISS**  
This opportunity of securing the best located and cheapest property in or adjacent to St. Louis. Salesmen on the property today.

**J. B. BRADFORD, Agent, 314 Missouri Trust Building.**  
TO VISIT THIS SUBDIVISION, take the Suburban Park car or Olive street (through) car; get off at Page avenue and walk one block west; Eastern avenue line, get off at the loop and walk five blocks southwest to Morton avenue.

FOR LEASE.

### FOR LEASE, BUILDING SOUTHEAST CORNER TWELFTH AND OLIVE STS.

LOT 180x125—8 FLOORS AND BASEMENT.

WILL ALTER TO SUIT TENANT.  
RUTLEDGE AND KILPATRICK REALTY CO.  
717 CHESTNUT STREET.

### OLIVE STREET BUILDING FOR RENT. Well Adapted for Light Manufacturing Business.

Building fire proof, containing about 16,000 square feet of floor space.  
Rental very low; best location in the city.

HOLBROOK-BLACKWELDER REAL ESTATE TRUST CO., 107 N. Seventh St.

### FOR LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS,

In the Heart

OF THE  
World's Fair City  
WITHIN

2 BLOCKS OF 22  
LINES OF CARS.

On Olive, near Broadway  
THE TWO LIVE BUSINESS  
STREETS OF ST. LOUIS.

25 feet front by 114 feet deep, corner of alley, a four-story substantial building and basement, plenty of light on three sides, equipped with double boilers, electric light plant and elevator. ALTERATIONS TO SUIT TENANT.

Address

Mercantile Trust Co.,  
or ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH  
ST. LOUIS, MO.

1000 8th Lucas Av.

### FOR LEASE—LOCATED "New Wholesale District,"

STRONG MODEL BUILDING,

N. W. Cor. Lucas Av. and 11th St.

Seven stories and basement, size 60x100 to 20 foot alley; good light on all four sides throughout, also two speed elevators and within two blocks New Jefferson Hotel and proposed theater building. Possession September 1st.

Apply

HADLEY & DEAN.

### FOR LEASE.

209-211 NORTH MAIN STREET.

4 stories and basement; electric elevator; automatic sprinkler.

McNair, Harris & Jones Realty Co.

Eighth and Locust Sts.

### FOR LEASE.

WASHINGTON AV., N. E. COR. 5TH ST.

6 stories and basement; steam heat, etc.

McNair, Harris & Jones Realty Co.

Eighth and Locust Sts.

### FOR LEASE.

OLIVE STREET, S. E. COR. 21ST ST.

Large building. Will alter to suit tenant.

McNair, Harris & Jones Realty Co.

Eighth and Locust Sts.

### FOR LEASE.

OLIVE STREET, S. E. COR. 21ST ST.

Large building. Will alter to suit tenant.

McNair, Harris & Jones Realty Co.

Eighth and Locust Sts.

### FOR LEASE.

WEST END CORNER.

Lot 81x145 feet, northeast corner Cook and Walton avs.; both streets made; ripe for improvements. Price \$50 per foot.

McNair, Harris & Jones Realty Co.

Eighth and Locust Sts.

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Eighth and Locust Sts.

### FOR LEASE.

WEST END CORNER.

**CUT PRICES**

\$4800 ONLY

**BUYS TWO STORES AND A HOUSE**

Corner Easton and Newstead avs.; this is a 10 per cent bargain; "a snap."

\$300 CASH

And \$50 per month with eight-room slate roof house, bath, furnace, lot 25x100; street made and sidewalk made; price \$2600.

**\$850 EACH WILL BUY.****RENT TERMS—FINE CORNER.**

On California av.; three-room houses.

Take one or all to close estate.

**FLATS FOR SALE CHEAP.**

6100 Ridge av.; 8 rooms; lot 25x130; rent \$420; price \$2600.

4120 Ridge av.; 8 rooms; lot 25x130; rent \$500; price \$2800.

4200-20A Ridge av.; 11 rooms; lot 27x140; rent \$675; price \$3200.

1419-21 Rowan av.; 14 rooms; lot 50x100; rent \$875; price \$4900.

4700-70 Leibsdorf av.; 9 rooms; lot 25x110; rent \$600; price \$3600.

4700-70 Leibsdorf av.; 10 rooms; front bushes; rent \$600; price \$3600.

4640-45 Vernon av.; 22 rooms; lot 50x120; rent \$1850; price \$8750.

**RENT TERMS—\$750.**

Front brick house; 1419-21 Rowan av.; lot 50x100; rent \$675; price \$4900.

**\$250 CASH, BALANCE RENT.**

Will buy seven-room house and bath in splendid repair; price \$2600; rent money; easy payment.

**\$15 PER MONTH WILL BUY.**

5532-14 or 5535 Botanical av.; four rooms and bath; each \$1500; each and your name.

Make offer.

\$ ONLY 100 CASH.

**BALANCE RENT MONEY.**

Will buy 3518 Semple av.; a four-room pretty four-room frame house; large yard; chicken-houses and stable; lot 50x100; price \$4900 or make offer; price \$3600.

4360 Will/buy.

3121 PARK AV. 7-ROOM BRICK.

All conveniences; rent \$55; this is a "snap" to close an estate and won't last; call early; easy terms.

**4831 GREEN AV.—\$2650.**

In-ground house; 8 rooms; bath; 40x15; also chicken houses and two-story stable; etc.

**Greer & Son Realty Co.**

719 CHESTNUT ST.

**FLATS FOR SALE**

Bargains... Will pay you to look these up

Small cash only required. You can live in art, etc. Will reduce obligation. Try it.

6100 Ridge av.; 8 rooms; lot 25x130; rent \$420; price \$2600.

4200-20A Ridge av.; 8 rooms; lot 25x130; rent \$500; price \$2800.

4200-20A Greer av.; 11 rooms; lot 27x140; rent \$675; price \$4900.

4700-70 Leibsdorf av.; 9 rooms; lot 25x110; rent \$600; price \$3600.

4700-70 Leibsdorf av.; 10 rooms; front bushes; rent \$600; price \$3600.

4640-45 Vernon av.; 22 rooms; lot 50x120; rent \$1850; price \$8750.

**MISSISSIPPI VALLEY TRUST CO.,****BUY A HOME****CORNET & ZEIBIG,****General Real Estate Agents.****111 N. SEVENTH ST.****DWELLINGS.****5370 Vernon Av.**

Two-story brick residence, grave roof, several rooms, front porch, basement, etc. Lot 25x100. Annual rent \$240.

**Price** \$3500.**KENNERLY AV., 3916.**

Two-story brick residence, grave roof, several rooms, front porch, basement, etc. Lot 25x100. Annual rent \$240.

**Price** \$3500.**KIENLEN AND COTTAGE AVS.**

Two-story brick residence, grave roof, several rooms, front porch, basement, etc. Lot 25x100. Annual rent \$240.

**Price** \$3500.**KING'S HIGHWAY, 1812-14 North.**

Two-story brick residence, 8 rooms each, front porch, basement, etc. Lot 25x100. Annual rent \$240.

**Price** \$3500.**KING'S HIGHWAY, 2721 South.**

Residence with slate roof, hot-water heat; lot 25x100.

**Price** \$3500.**KINWOOD.**

Main and Dickson avs.; two-story frame residence, 8 rooms each, front porch, basement, etc. Lot 25x100. Annual rent \$240.

**Price** \$3500.**LACLADE AV., 4729.**

Two-story pressed brick front residence, seven rooms, front porch, basement, etc. Lot 25x100. Annual rent \$240.

**Price** \$3500.**1918 Knox Av., Clifton Heights.**

Two-story 6-room frame lot 25x100; taken in under roof, \$2250; good house for the money; owner will let it go at cost.

**Price** \$3500.**2446 King's Highway, near Page Bl.**

Two-story 8-room modern brick dwelling; reception hall, closet, bath, furnace, etc. Lot 25x100. Annual rent \$240.

**Price** \$3500.**5367 Cates Av.**

Two-story 8-room house; hot water heat; lot 60x90; this is in good location with all conveniences; price \$3500.

**Price** \$3500.**5383 Cool Av.**

Two-story brick dwelling; bath, furnace, etc. Lot 25x100. Annual rent \$240.

**Price** \$3500.**4244 Delmar Bl.**

Two-room modern dwelling, hardwood floor; the best of plumbing; newly decorated; etc. Lot 25x100. Annual rent \$240.

**Price** \$3500.**House Near Forest Park.**

4508 CADET AV.

Two-story 8-room house; 12 large rooms, very modern conveniences; front porch, basement, etc. Lot 25x100. Annual rent \$240.

**Price** \$3500.**27 Lewis Place.**

Nice room and modern bathroom, hardwood floor; hot water heat; granitoid cellar; large pantry; lot 25x100; front at street; price \$3500.

**Price** \$3500.**Neat House.**

4120 Morgan st.; 12 rooms and all conveniences; front porch, basement, etc. Lot 25x100. Annual rent \$240.

**Price** \$3500.**595 Hamilton Av.**

Two-story modern dwelling; furnace, cemented cellar; lot 25x100. Annual rent \$240.

**Price** \$3500.**5041 to 5053 MAPLE AV.**

Positively the most beautiful and substantially built houses you can find on this street; the price is right; they have everything that a modern home should have: 9 large, light, airy rooms, all with modern conveniences; front porch, etc. Lot 25x100. Annual rent \$240.

**Price** \$3500.**5041 to 5053 MAPLE AV.**

Two-story 8-room slate roof brick dwelling; 9 rooms and all conveniences; lot 25x120; price \$3500.

**Price** \$3500.**5144 Fairmount Av., Dwelling.**

Two-story, 9-room and attic brick dwelling; first floor in oak; large closet, etc.; this is a nice location and cheap at the price; \$3500.

**Price** \$3500.**3703 S. BROADWAY.**

Two brick houses on lot 25x100; will make special price on this quick sale.

**Price** \$3500.**2310 WYOMING STREETS.**

The most beautiful and substantially built houses you can find on this street; the price is right; they have everything that a modern home should have: 9 large, light, airy rooms, all with modern conveniences; front porch, etc. Lot 25x100. Annual rent \$240.

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The most beautiful and substantially built houses you can find on this street; the price is right; they have everything that a modern home should have: 9 large, light, airy rooms, all with modern conveniences; front porch, etc. Lot 25

# NEWS FROM EAST SIDE CITIES AND SUBURBS

## GEN ORGANIZE EAST ST. LOUIS

it. Flood Showed the Necessity  
of a Society Which Will Care  
for the Distressed.

At St. Louis women met in the lecture  
room of the East St. Louis Public Library  
yesterday afternoon and organized a society  
of the Associated Charities, whose pur-  
pose will be to care for the poor of the  
city at any time that such care becomes  
necessary.

he members of the society plan to con-  
tinue their organization after the fashion of  
the Relief Society of Chicago. The consti-  
tution and by-laws of that body will be  
used in governing the actions of the East  
Louis organization.

Miss Margaret Bell, deaconess of the  
main Avenue Methodist Church, who  
had extensive experience in work in  
New York, addressed the meeting.

Miss H. Oebike, president of the  
Daughters, the leading charitable  
organization of East St. Louis, explained the  
work of the organization, of which she  
is a student.

Following officers were chosen: Presi-  
dent, Mrs. G. C. Kramer; second vice-  
president, Mrs. E. Christy; recording sec-  
retary, Mrs. Chas. Hornier; corresponding  
secretary, Mrs. Anna Clement; treasurer,  
W. H. Hill.

Organizers of the society feel that  
an organization will be necessary in  
it at time of general calamities, such as  
the high water which has left  
citizens in a condition of want.

work of the organization  
among those who worked hard at the  
em of providing for the flood suf-  
fered.

an the relief committee of fifteen was  
nited by the men of East St. Louis a  
nited composed of the men of the work of  
Misses Leila Allen, M. M. Stephens,  
Wiggins, Ella H. Oebike, L. C.  
Ward, Mrs. E. Christy, Mrs. E. Christy,  
Auxiliary Board held a meeting and  
Mrs. Ella H. Oebike president. Mrs.  
O. Stephenson vice-president.

Organizer secretary. It named a  
team of women to do investigation work  
the different wards.

the women of the committee have  
been on duty for three weeks from  
early morning until late at night, Sundays  
as well as week days.

the women who have been on duty as  
members of the Auxiliary Board are:  
H. C. Fairbrother, Chas. C. Hiss-  
ton, Henry Louis, M. J. Walsh, M.  
Griffin, J. B. Messick, F. L. Huntington,  
Thomas Manning, Frank Healy, Anna Walsh,  
Daniel Sullivan, H. J. De Hian, Margaret  
Eddy, M. Sweeney, J. Howard, Mrs.  
Margaret Bell, Leonore Vermillion,  
A. Hill, Lida McLean, Mabel White and  
Stella Bean.

Love Affair Caused Suicide.

See Post-Dispatch.

VIRGINIA, Ill., June 27—Miss Ethel Ren-  
ta Alderson, the 13-year-old daughter of  
Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Alderson, committed  
suicide last night by taking arsenic. De-  
spondent over a love affair is supposed  
to have been the cause.

### FLATS FOR RENT.

14 Words or Less, 20 Cents.

STON AV.—\$7234, new flat, 5 rooms, bath, all  
in. \$125.00. \$125.00. \$125.00.

ALTON AV.—\$3734, new flat, 4 rooms, bath,  
etc. rent \$24.

HOUDAMONIC AV.—\$120, nice 5 rooms,  
etc. to good tenant. \$18.

JOHN DAYTON, 610 Easton av.

### FOR RENT

ELEGANT APARTMENTS  
4200A Maryland, two lower apartments;  
1 seat, hot and filtered water, janitor  
ice, decorated to suit.

H. A. VROOMAN,  
822 Chestnut st.

A HANDSOME WEST END FLAT.  
We will have a fine flat, 1 room and bath; all  
conveniences; 25 floors open today. CHAS. F. VOGEL, 620 Chestnut st.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE.  
14 Words or Less, 20 Cents.

WE MAKE Loans on Real Estate  
at Lowest Rates, Solicit Rent  
Collections, Management of Es-  
tates, etc.

McNair, Harris & Jones Realty Co.  
Eighth and Locust Sts.

5-Per-Cent Money

To Loan—We have \$1000, \$2000, \$3000, \$4000,  
\$5000, \$6000, \$7000, \$8000, \$10,000, \$15,  
\$20, \$25, \$30, \$35, \$40, \$45, \$50, \$55, \$60, \$65, \$70,  
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\$170, \$175, \$180, \$185, \$190, \$195, \$200, \$205, \$210,  
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# SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH Magazine.

ST. LOUIS, SUNDAY MORNING JUNE 28 1903

## ROMANCE AND ADVENTURES of a St. Louis EXPLORER.

HOW W. N. MCMILLAN HAS  
RESCUED BEAUTIFUL MAIDENS  
AND AVENGED A MURDER  
IN ABYSSINIA.



WILLIAM  
NORTHRUP  
MCMILLAN.



RENCH papers are recounting the adventures of W. N. McMillan, of 25 Portland place, this city, since he entered the Abyssinian desert with a big caravan last March, the correspondence coming from Parisian journalists who accompanied him. The rescue of some beautiful young maidens, who were being abducted by cutthroats, hairbreadth escapes from wild animals and the pursuit of a gang of murderers who had killed one of McMillan's friends, are picturesque features of the tale. The girls were saved from a horrible fate after a long pursuit, and restored to their Bedouin parents. M. Dubois de Saule, correspondent of the Paris Figaro, and a member of the expedition, was killed near Oder and Mr. McMillan sent 20 armed men under his friends Brown and Fairfax to search neighboring villages for his murderers. This small expedition narrowly escaped a pitched battle. Mr. McMillan communicated with the Abyssinian authorities, who hold him in high regard, asking that a force be sent to punish the murderers.

At last accounts he was exercising the authority given him by King Menelik to avenge the killing of his friend.

(CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE.)

# Iowa's Man of Mystery.

IS "DR. HOFFMAN" THE CROWN PRINCE RUDOLPH OF AUSTRIA?—SOME EXTRAORDINARY COINCIDENCES—WHY WAS HE AFRAID TO MEET DR. LORENZ?—HIS DREAD OF BEING PHOTOGRAPHED.

String Assertion of Identity Which, if True, Is Calculated to Shake a European Throne and Add Another World Sensation to the Many That Have Emanated from House of Hapsburg.

 The mysterious Dr. Charles Henry Hoffman, so-called, of Des Moines, Iowa, in reality Crown Prince Rudolph of Austria, only son of Emperor Francis Joseph and heir to the throne of Austria-Hungary? The latest explanation of the remarkable silence of Iowa's "man of mystery" is that he is indeed the Austrian Prince, long supposed to be dead—one of the unhappiest of the happy Hapsburgs. There are many persons in the United States and Europe, now that evidences are being compared, who believe that Iowa medical college professor, who has lost his chair in Drake University because he refused to reveal his identity, is none other than Rudolph of Austria.

This startling theory as to Hoffman's identity has developed into a city within the past few days, but it is learned that for years certain persons of consequence have suspected Hoffman's identity with the Prince. Many facts tending to support the theory exists. Hoffman, though denying that he is Prince Rudolph, absolutely refuses to give his true name or his past history, hinting mysteriously at family reasons; he refuses to permit his photograph to be made and is extremely cautious lest some sketch artist or kodakist find out his features; and, most suggestive of all, he refused last year to head a committee of distinguished experts appointed to receive the famous Austrian surgeon, Dr. Adolf who, it is well known, was a friend of Crown Prince Rudolph.

is a marvelous man—marvelous for his deep knowledge of bacteriology and his general attainments in medical science—has achieved an ample reputation as a scientist in three widely separate parts of the world, and under three names. Two of those names are known. Both he known names he repudiates, yet he will not divulge the other, which is his real name. Prince Rudolph of Austria, it will be remembered, was a medical graduate and took great delight in the pursuit of life connected with that science.

The Iowa mystery was known as Carl Schwartz when he first appeared in Des Moines. The name of Charles Henry Hoffman was concealed upon him by an Iowa court, after he had received treatment at an asylum for the insane, at Mount Pleasant, Iowa, as Schwartz.

Dr. Hoffman has surrendered his professorship and his opportunity rapidly in his profession rather than reveal his identity, and he is conducting a small bacteriological laboratory at Des Moines. weighty secret of his past constrains him thus to efface himself? answer comes from certain persons who have studied the statecraft of Europe and are acquainted with the career of the supposed late Prince and have followed the course of the Iowa man during the years:

"It is because this man is Rudolph of Austria and he conceals and his identity for reasons of state which the world is not privileged to know—reasons bound up and intertwined with the unhappy fortunes of the fated House of Hapsburg, whose history is one of mystery and now."

DES MOINES, Ia., June 25. ROM Marquette, Wis., comes the story which definitively proves the identity of Crown Prince Rudolph.

Dr. Hoffman of Des Moines, one of 14 years ago, a few months after reported death by murder or suicide since Rudolph at his hunting lodge at Erling, near Vienna, there appeared at home of a well-known Austrian family in Marquette, a well-dressed, distinguished looking stranger who sought accommodations for a week.

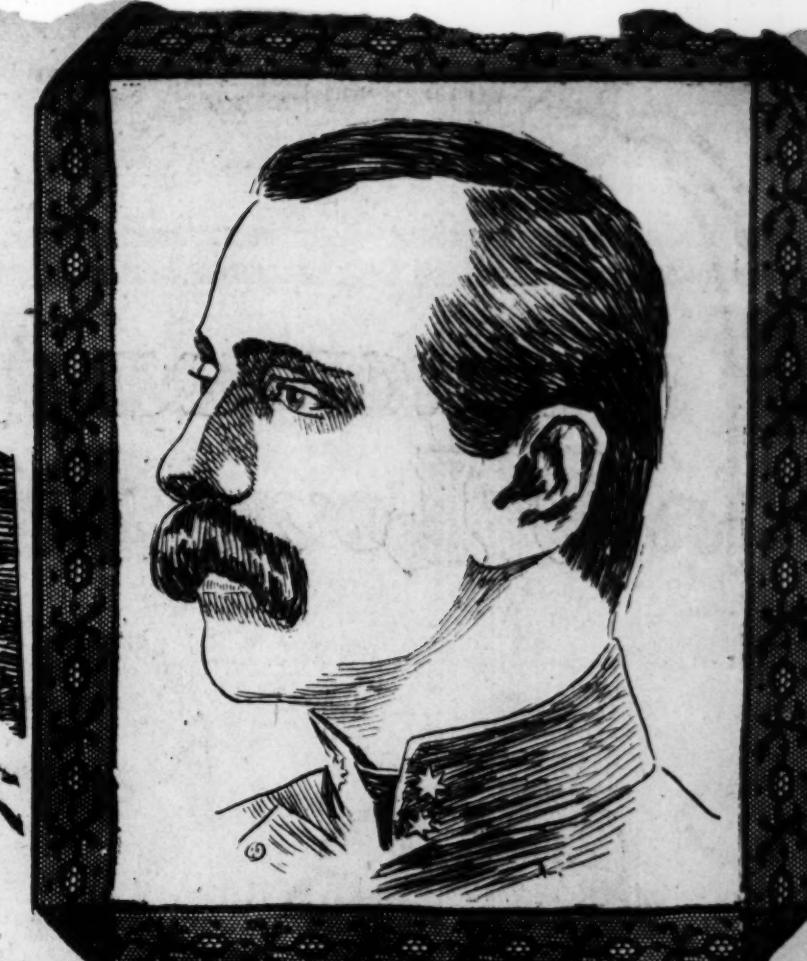
He was without funds, he said, but came a good Austrian family, and he hoped to seek to find some means of a livelihood. He apparently was a man of 30 years of age. His complexion was light and wore heavy beard.

He spoke English, French, German and Spanish, and was an able scholar, wore expensive jewelry, some of which was engraved with the arms of

Dr. Carl Baron of Wagner, Austria. He told the Marquette family, and as given shelter, shortly after entering the house he was taken dangerously ill with a fever, and for weeks he lay apparently near death. When physician

him that in all probability he could recover he went for E. J. Brown, a prominent attorney, and Joseph Flesheim, Austrian resident of the town, to whom made a statement that was to be delivered to the Austrian minister at Washington in his death. The sick man wrote a letter to one of the ladies who was the doctor that he was a medical graduate of Heidelberg and that had taken the degree of doctor of philosophy at the University of Munich.

He was of the statement made to Dr. Flesheim still remains solemnly enjoined



CROWN PRINCE RUDOLPH, OF AUSTRIA.

## HOFFMAN'S MYSTERIOUS EXPLANATION

My real name and parentage I must absolutely refuse to divulge for reasons best known to myself. I have no hesitation, however, in giving the following facts: I entered the gymnasium at Mannheim, Germany, in 1878, having been born and reared in Germany. I finished the nine years' course at Mannheim in 1885 and then attended the medical college at Heidelberg, receiving the degree of M. D. in 1888. I did graduate work in the Physiological Institute at Heidelberg in 1889. I came to America in 1890 and established a private laboratory in the medical department at Hamline University in Minnesota in 1891 and 1892. Returning to Europe, I spent two years at Munich, taking the degree of Ph. D. Then returned to Minnesota and conducted a private laboratory in St. Paul from 1893 to 1896. From 1898 to 1899 I was pathologist of the State Hospital at St. Peter, Minn.

From 1899 to 1901 I was pathologist and bacteriologist to the state board of control of Iowa. Was elected professor of pathology and bacteriology in Drake University in 1901 and have resided in Des Moines since that time. I severed my connection with Drake, resigning voluntarily. At present I am conducting a private laboratory in Des Moines, and intend residing here in the future. I will not be scared away by my enemies and my detractors.

### IT SHOULD BE PLAIN THAT MY FIRST DUTY IS TO MY RELATIVES AND FAMILY AS WELL AS TO MYSELF.

As to my relations with Drake University I think no one there would question my work, and I see that no one connected with the institution has done so. I do not care to discuss my personal relations with the faculty. Nor will I now discuss the reasons why an effort has been made to embarrass me at this time.

It is my misfortune that circumstances have so combined. But there is nothing connected with my life which reflects upon me in the slightest degree, and my situation will be fully appreciated when it is finally explained.

charged and from the asylum at Mount Pleasant, where he was married to a young woman who had served as his nurse at the institution. His wife is his warmest defender. She says that she knows the secret of her husband's past, but will never reveal it; that there is nothing discreditable to Dr. Hoffman in his hidden career, but the public has no right to know his past.

The supposed widow of Rudolph, the Princess Stephanie, is now the wife of Count Lonyay. The marriage is said to have been one of love, and the couple are reputed to be happy.

Should it be proved that the crown prince is still living, the effect of such a startling state of affairs upon the Austrian empire and the whole of Europe may scarcely be conceived, so important is the matter of the succession to the crown.

The existence of the Austrian empire is necessary for the peace of Europe," wrote the celebrated Bohemian statesman and historian, Palacky, in 1848, when the secession of the Magyars, or Hungarians, endangered the existence of the empire. It is conceded that Palacky's statement is as true now as it was then. Hence the change in the succession to the Austro-Hungarian throne, recently decided upon, is of importance to all Europe.

## ROMANCE AND ADVENTURES OF W. N. McMILLAN

(Continued From Front Color Page)

M. McMillan is a man of power, built, thoroughly athletic, and a man born to command. His great size and evident strength serve to overawe the Abyssinian natives, who look upon men of large physique as superior mortals.

Mr. Charles M. Flynn of St. Louis, a personal friend and business associate of Mr. McMillan, who believes that the young explorer will make valuable discoveries in Abyssinia, gave the Post-Dispatch data from which are formed interesting theories as to Mr. McMillan's remarkable powers, over the natives of that wild region. He is:

It is partly Mr. McMillan's athletic build which enables him to have his own way with the natives of that wild country, but the young explorer from St. Louis possesses another attribute, bestowed upon him by King Menelik, which is even more persuasive. He has a special permit from the royal ruler of Abyssinia to pursue his explorations, and is decorated with a badge of authority bearing the King's seal and emblem. This is a favor to the natives of the interior who regard him as a sacred, their respect for their king being remarkable.

Any authority emanating from the king they regard as of the highest import, and they obey like slaves.

Consequently, when Mr. McMillan goes amongst the natives with his badge of authority, they render him service that is almost obsequious. Last year, upon previous trip into the wilds of Abyssinia with the French Casse of St. Louis on a hunting big game, such as the elephant and the rhinoceros, Mr. M.

After the reported death of Rudolph, in 1895, Archduke Francis Ferdinand, by act of settlement, was declared successor to the throne. He has now relinquished his rights in favor of his nephew, Charles Francis, a boy of less than 16 years. The heir presumptive is a son of Archduke Otto Francis, who was born April 21, 1885. The boy's mother is Marie Josephine of the royal house of Saxe-Coburg. Charles Francis was born Aug. 17, 1897. The boy is a hero, having saved two persons from drowning. His education is being carried on with the strictest care, and this lad is the hope of Austria.

Will the Hapsburg "hoodoo" again arise and strike down the cherished anticipations of peace and progress? Is Iowa's "man of mystery" a possible bar to the peace of Europe? These are momentous questions; and up at Des Moines, in his little laboratory, Dr. Charles Henry Hoffman works away at his chemicals, popular with his friends, cordial and communicative as to present affairs and those of the immediate past, but silent as the eternal Sphinx when questioned as to his antecedents prior to his American career, except in a general way, and utterly refusing to divulge his name, his birthplace and the character of the family from which he sprang.

place where several Englishmen had been murdered by natives a short time before. He was set upon by the wild tribesmen and in imminent danger of death, but his commanding size served to awe his assailants, a few well-directed blows to the right and left assisting materially. On the present trip he is doubly armed, wearing the King's badge, and it is only necessary for him to show himself thus decorated, whereupon the natives are eager to serve him.

With Mr. McMillan is Col. John L. Harrington, the British official resident at the court of King Menelik, and this fact also lends authority to the expedition. Col. Harrington is a well-known explorer. The Mr. Brown mentioned in the news dispatches is Mr. McMillan's secretary. He is an intrepid young Englishman. Mr. McMillan also has with him a valet from England, who is said to be a thorough traveler, inured to the hardships of a wild country.

There are 160 camels and a number of Abyssinians in the expedition, which dual purpose—the hunting of the rhinoceros, of which interesting animal the said to be only one, or perhaps two in captivity, and the exploration of the Blue Nile river as yet unexplored by geographers.

A clever American has invented a device which records of itself any attempt to tamper with its contents. The film is imbued with some chemical compound which, when operated on by a damp process, or any other means of penetration into its enclosure, records the transaction causing the words "Attempt to open" to appear. It is thought that the inventors will think twice before pursuing their searches in face of such an invention.

France has about 600 rhinoceros, a few on an average.

## MISFORTUNES OF THE HOUSE OF HAPSBURG.

UNHAPPILST of all the royal families of Europe is that of the Hapsburgs, rulers of Austria-Hungary, to which family Iowa's "man of mystery" is now said to belong. From the time when Francis Joseph, a youth of 18, ascended the throne and his armies conquered the Hungarian revolutionists under the gallant Kosuth, who a few years later visited St. Louis and was accorded a memorable reception, the House of Hapsburg has suffered a continuous series of terrible tragedies. Amongst the most noted misfortunes that have overtaken and weighed overhwhelmed the house are the following:

Maximilian, Emperor of Mexico, executed by soldiers. Carlotta, the widow of Maximilian, a maniac.

Archduke Maria, buried at death at Schoenbrenn palace.

Archduke John, reported lost at sea while on a voyage, with all on board; some persons maintain that he is still alive and in retirement.

Archduke Joseph accidentally shot himself dead while hunting.

Empress Elizabeth, mother of Rudolph, assassinated by an anarchist who stabbed her.

Archduke Otto, abandoned by his wife because of alleged cruelty.

Archduke Francis, contracted a morganatic marriage that may precipitate civil war between Austria and Hungary over the matter of succession to the throne upon the death of the present emperor.

Crown Princess Louise of Saxony, a Hapsburg, recently eloped with her children's tutor, Andre Giron, creating a scandal that shocked Europe.

Shortly after Dr. Hoffman was dis-



en Deaths Already Due to Bitter Feeling Engendered by Daniel Berry's Refusal to Permit His Daughter to Marry the Wealthy Young Cattleman.

**D**ISAPPOINTMENT in love, followed by a vow for vengeance, turns out to be the real occasion of the deadly feud between the rich Deweys, ranchmen of Western Kansas, and the Berry family of farmers, which resulted June 4, in the shooting to death of three of the Berrys and the wounding of other members of their party by a score of cowboys, under the leadership of Chauncey Dewey, the man who loved and lost.

Bessie Berry, who is known as "Queen of the Cattle Range," and is now Mrs. Albert Valprona, the innocent cause of all the bloodshed that has resulted from this feud, which for fierce vindictiveness and bloody execution surpasses most of the Kentucky vendettas of which we read so much.

This is a cowboy feud, a ranchman's quarrel, and that means something quite different from the warfare of the Kentucky mountaineer. In Kentucky the feudist lies in wait for his prey. He is a bushwhacker, shooting his enemy from ambush or stabbing him in the back. No such method of feud-maintenance is possible on the plains of Western Kansas. The rough-riding cattlemen have no inclination to use such methods even if they were possible.

The plainsman, when he goes forth to do battle against his enemy, mounts his fleetest horse and charges headlong over the prairies, bridle in his teeth, six-shooters in each hand, firing from the open. The mountaineer feudist's presence is made known by the sharp crack of his rifle; the cowboy's onset is heralded by clouds of hoof-tossed dust, the drum of shot steeds and the wild whoop of defiance which he hurls at his foe.

The love story back of this fierce feud, which has cost the lives of four men and resulted in the wounding of seven others before the terrible battle of early June, is that of a rich young ranchman—a cattle baron—and the beautiful daughter of a humble farmer. The father's opposition prevented their marriage, and the young cattleman swore eternal enmity against the male members of the girl's household.

Chauncey Dewey, the lover, and Clyde Wilson and W. J. McBride, two of his cowboys, are now in jail at Goodland, Kan., awaiting trial on the charge of killing Daniel P. Berry and his two sons, Alpheus and Burcham Berry. The battle caused the calling out of a detachment of state militia, which was used by Sheriff McCulloch of Cheyenne County in effecting the arrest of the ranchman and his men and in guarding them and escorting them to the jail.

**T**HE "cattle baron" is the lord of the Western plains. His cattle graze not on the thousands hills, for there are no hills; but they run the ranges, the thousands of acres that are fenced in with barbed wire by the baron, sometimes their own lands and sometimes the lands of others, or the virgin grass areas that still belong to the government.

Many years ago Daniel Berry, a young farmer from a state farther East, went to western Kansas and homesteaded a claim in Cheyenne County. It was a desolate country in those days, only a few settlers and their having broken the sod, of them lived in sod houses, others in rude log shacks. For the part, these established houses and in the open, or beneath rough sheds, were the pioneers of a future great and growing country.

From time to time Bessie Berry, who had become known as "Queen of the Cattle Range" because of her beauty, her education and the skill with which she could shoot and ride, was the recipient of proposals to wed. Farmers and cowboys, ranchmen and prosperous merchants of St. Francis sought her hand, but in vain. Bessie Berry had not met her affinity. Had she not been graduated from the college at Topeka, and was filled with superior knowledge, and was she not fitted to shine as the wife of a man higher in the social, financial and educational scale than the common people men about her?

The "Queen of the Cattle Range" danced merrily on when there was dancing; she unstrung when she fell in the mood, and when she was in the mood, her mind



"MY NAME IS CHAUNCEY DEWEY. I HAVE LOST MY WAY. CAN YOU DIRECT ME TO ST. FRANCIS?"

turned to the unknown knight who came day was to lead her to the altar.

In the meantime the prairies of Cheyenne County had lost much of their desolation. Farm houses had sprung up here and there. Big ranch houses less frequently dotted the broad, flat landscape, relieving the prairie of much of their monotony of aspect. Cattle in herds of thousands, tended by squads of robust young men, in blue flannel shirts and gray sombreros who could swear like British troopers at Bomby and shoot like finks, roamed over the gleaming areas of green, limited only by the wire fences built by the cattle barons.

Then one day, the very knight about whom Bessie Berry had dreamed rode up to her home on horseback. He was a tall, strong-limbed, sun-browned young man, and he sat his horse with the air of a prince. There was something about his manner which told the girl that he was not an ordinary cowboy. As he reined in his fiery mustang and doffed his wide hat in polite greeting the girl, for the first time in her life, felt somewhat abashed in the presence of a man.

"I beg your pardon," said the young man; "my name is Chauncey Dewey. I am a son of C. P. Dewey, the owner of Oak Ranch, and have my way. Can you direct me to St. Francis?"

"With pleasure," said Bessie Berry.

"It is difficult to find one's way there now, on account of the wire fences that have been put up. We used to go straight across the prairie, but now we must get to town by a roundabout way."

The girl then told him the kinks and turns that were required in order to reach the town. Young Dewey lingered. He was not so eager to find St. Francis as he had been. That prairie town had less charm for him than this pretty daughter of Farmer Berry possessed. He talked of the cattle ranches, the cattle, the wire fences and of many other things.

"You're got to marry your cousin Albert," he said to his daughter; "he's plenty good enough for you, and he'll give you a good home. You don't need one of these Eastern dukes for a husband."

Albert Valprona, the girl's cousin, long had sought her hand. It appears that her father contrived to make her believe that those fences which annoyed her and her family were a part of the boundaries of the Oak ranch and cattle ranges, his own family property. He contrived to turn the talk into other channels. Finally he rode away.

A few days later the same young houseman rode along that way again. This time he knew exactly who he was going. The Berry farmhouse was his Mecca. Bessie Berry again met him at the front yard gate. There was not so much commonplace in the conversation at this second meeting. The young people were becoming acquainted.

Thereupon Chauncey Dewey contrived to call frequently upon the "Queen of the Cattle Range," and old Daniel Berry soon observed that his daughter had become fond of the young ranchman. Dewey, residing in Illinois, had acquired a collegiate education before his father removed to the plains and bought up his \$30,000 acres of grazing land. He was a young man of

## LOVE AND HATE IN THE CATTLE FEUD.

**RICH YOUNG CHAUNCEY DEWEY'S COURTSHIP OF BESSIE BERRY, "QUEEN of the RANGE" AND THE WAR IT LED TO.**

defiance to the officers of the law.

When the result of the deadly conflict became generally known, Cheyenne County was stirred from end to end. There was talk of lynching.

"Get your bird before you pull his tail feathers out," advised a wise wag of St. Francis.

The sheriff called upon Gov. Bailey to help him catch the cowboys and keep the county quiet. After a considerable delay the governor sent a portion of the militia to Cheyenne and some of the men were shot down and arrested.

Dewey, McBride and Wilson, after the inquest and a preliminary hearing, were charged with the killing of the three Berrys and were ordered to be taken to jail at Goodland.

Sheriff McCulloch held his prisoners under guard of the militia during the hearing, and when the court announced its decision he surrounded the three men with a detachment of soldiers and started for Goodland.

That was a novel sight, far out on the Kansas prairie, in the middle of a hollow, surrounded by mounted militia rode the young ranchman and his two cowboys, grim and silent. The cavalcade swung along the dusty county roads, curiously observed by the farmer-folk, and watched with more than a curious interest by groups of cowboys here and there, who belonged to the Oak ranch, and who, it is stated by certain Cheyenne County citizens, were eager to organize an expedition to release the prisoners.

The town of Goodland is now filled with cowboys, some for and some against the prisoners, and the firing of a revolver at all probability would precipitate a deadly conflict.

And in her lonely farmhouse sits Mrs. Valprona, "Queen of the Cattle Range," dressed in somber mourning for her father and brothers, and thinking, perhaps, of the handsome ranchman who languishes in the jail at Goodland.

mediately starts with her for the nearest justice of peace or missionary.

Lawyer J. E. House, who has much to do with Indians, says regarding the granting of divorces to them:

"I see no reason why we should prohibit a person from receiving the protection of laws that you grant to others of different color. I now have a case of this kind. An old Indian married or rather took under the old custom and has a young wife. She is now in her own age in another part of the country and has been living with him for a year. The Indian, now very old, asks a divorce on the ground of desertion. Should we close the divorce courts to him?"

"The Indian divorce is no different. It is granted on the same ground as a divorce to a white man or woman. It is one of the incidents of citizenship, for the Indian is rapidly assuming the dress, habits, manners and perhaps vices of the white man."

## NEW EXPEDITION TO EXAMINE OCEAN CURRENTS

**N**EWFOUNDLAND has long borne the

grievous name of "The Atlantic

Graveyard," from the fact that the

shores are lined with the bleaching bones

of ocean vessels which have found there a

final resting place. Now the Canadian

government proposes to take steps to rob

this spot of its terrors. An attempt will

be made this summer to examine the cur-

rents in that part of the Atlantic ocean

washing the south shores of Newfoundland,

between Cape Race and the French Is-

lands, to ascertain the character and extent

of the drift which is reported to set

into the larger bays in that vicinity.

The marine underwriters are particu-

larly interested in

recent year.

of these treacherous currents. They have

never been tested properly, nor do any

of the published guides to mariners give

any information of the infinite variety

of these currents.

Within the last few years hundreds of ships

have been wrecked and countless lives have

been sacrificed, due principally to the

treacherous currents.

To carry out the examination of this la-

cility the Dominion government steamship

Guilnare will be anchored in deep water

on the steamship route on different points

along the Newfoundland coast. The govern-

ment has made the request that the

masters of all transatlantic liners give the

Guilnare a safe berth in passing, as she will

be unable to maneuver, and may at times

be stationed some miles off the coast, about

in the path of the liners.

Postage is cheap in all countries.



# THE T ST. LOU TO BE THE FARMER'S METHOD

**he First Time the Boys of a  
ian City Have a Chance to  
o Plant and Cultivate Crops  
Farm and Garden Established  
Improvement League---Each  
His "Farm" and Keeps What He**

**T. LOUIS** is the first metropolitan city in the world to give "The Boy with the Hoe" an opportunity to become a farmer. There has just been opened near the intersection of Tower Grove and Shaw avenue a "school farm" for the instruction of city boys in the arts of agriculture and horticulture, which corner of Henrietta street and California avenue an outdoor institution called a "school garden" has been opened. Both boys and girls are being taught how to grow and care for flowers and flowering shrubs, and also to plant and cultivate cotton, up, sorghum, potatoes, peanuts and other useful products. Right here in the great city these miniature "farms" are now in

operation, and for the first time in his life many a boy is learning how to plant things and cultivate the plants after they "come up." The <sup>v</sup> enterprises are operated under the auspices of the Civic Improvement League, which has in view several objects. Chief amongst the aims and purposes of the league is a desire to instill into the minds of the boys a desire to beautify their own home grounds. The league proposes, under competent instructors, to teach the children how to do this, in the hope that those who matriculate in the farm and garden schools will carry the inspiration to other boys and thereby induce many other children to use useful and beautiful plants on the spare patches of ground.

results anticipated are the moral and physical development of workers, the cultivation of habits of industry and the possibility of future real farmers out of many city boys who, without all likelihood never would have any inclination toward agriculture with a hoe.

work in the school garden. The boys and as naturally feel constrained to find himself a ~~cow~~ and act, that they are of courage. life in their natural environment. Though the school farm has been open hitherto have but a few days the applications for

s' neighbors have lots or dwellings, a devoted to the d in a great city, been accustomed "hayseeds," due s incident joke anent the ag- which in many disguises is out the world, having escaped Old Jokes' Home time and again, wholesale labor with the hoe but a few days, the applications for "home- steads" therein are so numerous that the committee from the Civic Improvement League has begun to wonder if the movement will not tend to turn St. Louis into a vast farm, so that the future definition of a house in the city will read something like this:

's wholesale labor with the hoe in the tiny field gives the city a desirable conception of the agricultural toil, and he soon becomes respectful to 'the farmer who has trucked in the alley. In fact, the boy looks upon Farmer Jones as a hero, a personage to be emulated, and if Mr. Jones chew a ~~small~~ <sup>big</sup> ~~aw~~ <sup>big</sup> while dickering with his neighbors, beets, lettuce, watermelons and other vegetables in a high state of cultivation.

The "school farm" these days is a live spot, while in session. Thirty boys, who average about 13 years, are busy there for an hour or two a day, alternating with other "classes" of the same number, planting cereals and vegetables and preparing the ground for crops.

The "school farm" comprises five acres

1960-1961 complete five books

# JOY WITH THE HOE.



CHILDREN WORKING IN THE NEW  
SCHOOL GARDEN, CORNER HENRIETTA  
AND CALIFORNIA AVE., ST. LOUIS.



CITY BOYS LEARNING AGRICULTURE  
NEAR TOWER GROVE PARK.



HOW THE VACANT LOT LOOKED, BEFORE THE  
SCHOOL GARDEN WAS BEGUN.

End  
ship exhilarates them. The fact that what  
they raise is their very own incites them  
to earnest endeavors, and there is going  
to be tall and lively rivalry between the  
rietta street and California avenue, and is to be tended by a kindergarten pupil,  
each of these beds is in charge of children who will grow flowers and vegetables.  
from one of the 23 rooms above the kin-  
dergarten grade in the public school im-  
many which the Civic Improvement League

to be tall and lively rivalry between the little farmers as to the size of the crops they will gather.

At the "school garden" similar enthusiasm is shown. In this institution the little girls add to the general interest. The girls are delighted with the work of tending flowers, and the boys also find it agreeable.

At the Bergengardner grade in the public school immediately opposite the garden. A certain kind of flowering plant will be raised on each bed, so that there will be 23 varieties fronting the streets, each marked with its name in letters that may be read at a distance. The general public in this way may become acquainted with that many varieties of flowering plants.

many which the Civic Improvement League hopes to establish shortly. The beautification of the doorways of the citizens is an object devoutly desired by the league, and the establishment of school gardens is one important step in that direction.

It is probable that the idea of the school farm may develop, in time, so that the boys will be taught the use of the plow,

The soil of the school garden plot is of red clay. It was plowed and harrowed before the children were turned loose upon it. Each pupil is given practical lessons in many varieties of flowering plants. The next 23 beds back of the front plots are devoted to useful plants, including the perennial peanut, hemp, cotton, sorghum, potatoes and other edibles. A different boy will be taught the use of the plow, the harrow, the mowing machine and other wheel implements of agriculture. But all these modern devices for the tickling and tilling of the soil are evolved from the

vegetable is raised on each plot. School children are in charge of the cultivation of these vegetables. Back of the vegetables are 96 remaining plots, each of which

Famous Sportsman  
On a Fresh Scent

ONE of the most remarkable men in the world is Arthur Kavanagh, a veteran member of the Royal Yacht Squadron. Born without hands or feet, this man made himself a competent yachtsman, able to manage a boat in all conditions of wind and weather. Besides

accordingly there is no such thing as "race suicide" in the eastern horn of Africa. A man may have as many as four wives and most of the patriarchs boast of tremendous families. One old chief of a tribe near Berbera was the head of a family consisting of 23 sons, 29 daughters and 390 grandchildren. A father sells his daughters for camels and often builds up for himself a fortune in this way. The children are named according to the circumstances of their birth, as Wa Berri (born in the morning) or Robleh (born in the rain).

Old Newspapers  
Newly Discovered

RS. H. E. HENSON of Marionville, Mo., writes the Post-Dispatch that she has in her possession a newspaper 123 years old—"The Boston Gazette and County Journal." It contains the freshest advices, foreign and domestic, resolutions regarding the importation and

## Famous Sportsman On a Fresh Scene

**N**EWLY DISCOVERED

ONE of the most remarkable men in the world is Arthur Kavanagh, a veteran member of the Royal Yacht Squadron. Born without hands or feet, this man made himself a competent yachtsman, able to manage a boat in all conditions of wind and weather. Besides being a good sailor, he is an accomplished horseman, driver, angler, draftsman and families. One old chief of a tribe near Herbera was the head of a family consisting of 23 sons, 29 daughters and 290 grandchildren. A father sells his daughters for camels and often builds up for himself a fortune in this way. The children are named according to the circumstances of their birth, as Wa Berri (born in the morning) or Robleah (born in the rain).

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horseman, driver, angler, draftsman and painter.

When a young man, in 1848, he served as a volunteer scout in the Irish rebellion, and in 1849-51 he traveled overland to India by way of Russia and Persia. To make such a journey in those day was like going now on an expedition to Thibet. Later

The boys and girls at the public schools in New York are marched off to their class-rooms every morning to the sound of the National Anthem, and are there made to take a daily vow of loyalty, while over the teacher's desk is hung the Stars and Stripes.

of four patriots and many other incidents leading up to the beginning of the revolutionary war.

Mrs. H. E. Honeycutt of Hamilton, Mo., possesses a copy of a newspaper published in London, June 22, 1815, which is still in excellent condition. It contains an account of the victory gained by the Duke of Wel-

A snuff box offered for sale at Christie's realized only a few shillings short of £1000. It was a Louis XVI oval gold box, by Jean Baptiste Chese, and was made in Paris in 1765. The oval medallion in the center of the cover bore an illustration in enamel, representing girls and youths sacrificing to Bacchus. The exact price was £97 10s. Another gold snuff box, of the reign of Louis XV, made £120.

In New Zealand, where £220,000 is spent yearly in old-age pensions, every second person over 65 years of age receives a share.

bring life to every 100 males.



# Love Honor and—What?

Now that the Word Obey is Stricken from the Marriage Service What Will Take its Place?



## Recent Bride in St. Louis Pleaded Vainly With the Minister to Omit the Objectionable Word—Pastor of a Local Methodist Church Will Discuss the Question Before the Ministerial Alliance.

PROSPECTIVE brides in St. Louis and elsewhere are considering the momentous question, "Shall we promise to obey when we stand at the altar?" For many years the matter of eliminating the third lobe of the triology, "to love, honor and obey," from the marriage service has been discussed, and now the Reformed Church Synod of New Jersey has taken up the subject and finally disposed of it, so far as that religious body is concerned, by determining that the word "obey" shall be stricken out of the ceremony.

Extreme woman's rights women see in this action a sign of the approaching triumph of their sex. They are elated. They point to the New Jersey synod's work and say, "well done." They watch and wait for the next radical step in the emancipation of woman.

A few days ago Miss North of Labadie, Mo., was married to Mr. William P. Reed of St. Louis, in the Mount Auburn Methodist Church, by Rev. Claude M. Gray of De Soto, Mo. The young couple held an interview in the study of the pastor, Rev. Josephus Stephan, prior to the wedding, in which Miss North insisted that the word "obey" should be left out of the service. Rev. Mr. Gray insisted that it should be left in. The bride again and again protested against the use of the word, but the minister held his ground. Finally Miss North said:

"Well, the word may go in, but I'll obey when I want to."

Pastor Stephan, who contributes an interesting opinion on the subject to this paper, was appealed to for his practice, and he replied that he did not use the word "obey" in marrying couples, deeming it not essential.

The ceremony was completed in the orthodox fashion: "Wilt thou obey him, serve, honor and keep him, in sickness and in health, and, forsaking all others, keep thee only unto him, so long as ye both shall live?"

Mr. Stephan states that he may discuss this matter soon at a meeting of the ministerial alliance.

Only a few days ago Miss Nelly Olive Baer of Philadelphia, the youngest daughter of the Reading railroad president, who last winter claimed to be divinely ordained with the rulership of the coal mines, refused at the marriage altar to promise obedience to Mr. Heber L. Smith of York, Pa., who became her husband. She promised only to "love and honor," and Mr. Smith submitted to the inevitable.

It is not too much to expect that the example of Miss Baer, the bride, will be followed by other June brides. In fact, others have already followed her lead.

Perhaps we are to have a host of young matrons who may refuse to build fires or sew on buttons or darn stockings or walk the floor with the baby or to do anything else not in accord with their own sweet wills.

Miss Marguerite Lukens of New York, who was married June 30 to Mr. Cecil Patterson, a Marylander, said shortly before her wedding:

"We obey my husband? How silly! I would no more think of promising to obey him than I would think of contracting to wear all the things my milliner sends home. Everybody knows that women, as a rule, do not obey their husbands."

"Honest women don't even pretend to."

Mr. Patterson and I have had an under-

standing, and obedience is no part of our bargain. It is a foolish notion, and it takes life too seriously. I don't think that he would have much respect for a woman who was forever on her knees. I would not ask my husband for a dollar, and I certainly would not ask his permission to spend one that I might happen to have.

"We agree that a woman should have money of her own—her very own. Obedience implies a difference in station. I shall so conduct myself as to command the respect of my husband, and no man who respects his wife will humiliate her with orders."

What change this would make and what a come-down for the lord of creation; what an upsetting of all masculine ideas of the status of the wife and the general fitness of things!

But is it not a fact that women of today do not have to "obey"—that the lives of women and the marriages of women have been freed from the narrow economic basis? They have indeed the college and, through the medium of the colleges, the business world. Generally speaking, they know all that a man knows.

This change has come about, perhaps, through the constant struggle of woman to make her own living. The old-time marriage rituals are out of joint and the modern American girl is the cause of it. According to the old style of genus homo, who does upon question obedience in a wife, the good old century girl is going to school, too much and staying too many things. No woman in his view, should know more than a husband.

In speaking along these lines recently Judge Simeon E. Baldwin of the supreme court of Connecticut said:

"Owing to the fact largely that our women today are spending so many years at school they are obtaining ideas of life that really unfit them for becoming the wives of mechanics or of clerks upon small salaries. It also unfit them of obedience in many things where obedience is necessary. It is never well for a girl to be better educated than her husband. They are possessed by a spirit of unrest and develop ambitions not compatible with the happiest of it.

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"A caterer of women in New York some years ago attempted to establish a retraining school for women. There were a dozen or instruction, but not completed the course. They were presented with a certificate of rules:

"Men are men."

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"We obey my husband? How silly! I would no more think of promising to obey him than I would think of contracting to wear all the things my milliner sends home. Everybody knows that women, as a rule, do not obey their husbands."

"Honest women don't even pretend to."

Mr. Patterson and I have had an under-

standing, and they are likely to err, and must be forgiven.

2. Obey your husband in all necessary things. Make him believe that you are obeying him in the things that are not necessary.

3. The dollar is the standard of happiness, as well as finance, and you must learn to respect it for its face value.

4. Do not take your husband for his face value. If he comes home with a sour face, it is a counterfeit. Charm it away.

5. Economy means wealth, not only in finances, but in happiness and contentment.

6. The home is the unit which stands for matrimonial success; it should be made the dearest place on earth, not the place to go when all else is exhausted.

7. Good nature and good sense are a combination never found in homes that are failures.

After carefully looking over these rules the prospective brides, most of whom were very frightened, decided that they could get along quite well without them.

Article 2 gave them a loophole as large as a circus ring, and a latitude as wide as the Hudson river.

"Obey" your husband in all necessary things. If a new wife should not deem "necessary" all she was required to do was to disobey and then deceive her husband.

Shortly before her death Elizabeth Cady Stanton, the great woman's rights advocate, speaking of the future of the marriage relation, said:

"I have never been in the unquestioning obedience of woman to her husband, and the time will surely come when the word 'obey' will be stricken from the marriage ceremony of every creed. The woman of today is becoming too broad-minded to endure it. Women are finding out the pitfalls of marriage about which they were formerly kept in total ignorance. They are more careful than they were as to the kind of man they marry. They demand that the laws of social purity be equally binding upon men and women."

"Women want husbands who will not license sexuals on every corner, and who will be gentle and more considerate in their human relations. Those who have husbands who will spend their evenings at home, helping the children with their school lessons and discussing the questions of the day with their wives."

"It is a social crime to rear children in a home out of which love has departed, and where everlasting friction and bickering exist."

"The underlying truth at the bottom of the marriage problem and sex problem is that the masculine and feminine elements in society are precisely what the centripetal and centrifugal, or positive and negative, are in the material world. If one of these two forces were to be hampered or checked there would be immediate disaster."

"The harmony of the universe requires the co-operation of both forces."

"In our social and industrial and political arrangements we have forgotten this. We have built up a masculine civilization, and no legislative measure can improve matters as long as the feminine element is suppressed and fettered, and made to obey."

"In its last analysis every great question depends upon the elevation of woman. It is undeniable that the woman is the greatest factor in race-building, and a great nation can never rise without great mothers."

"Women, to preserve and sanctify marriage, must go forward and not backward. We can safely trust the emancipated woman to be true to every rightful claim of affection. Love is one of the strongest passions of the human soul, and it is folly to fear a decrease of love, or marriage when women become at last normal and to independent."

"Regarding the elimination of the word 'obey' from the marriage service the able ministers of New York have placed themselves on record as follows:

Rev. W. R. Huntington, rector of Grace Church, says: "Equality in divinity is

the truth upon which, in speaking of the relation of the sexes, Christ set the seal of his sanction. There is such a thing as primacy without inequality. It is by laying the same amount of stress upon both the equality and the diversity that our Lord marks Himself off, on the one hand, from those who would degrade woman by denying the equality, and, on the other, from those who would mislead woman by denying the diversity. He sets the queen beside the king upon the throne, and a lower地位的 queen does not do violence to truth and common sense by telling her, who has been placed there, that queenship is the same thing as kingship, nor does he teach us to say queen and king rather than king and queen. In other words, primacy has its place in the everlasting law of the family. Briefly, this is my reason for thinking that the word 'obey' will always stay where it is in the marriage service of the church."

Rev. Thomas P. Hughes, rector of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, is quoted thus:

"I cannot admit that the use of the word 'obey' by a woman is in any way a relic of barbarism. During a long ministry, extending over 20 years, I have never known any woman to object to the use of the word 'obey' in marriage. A friend of mine, who was the rector of a church in Manchester, England, found a bride who objected to the use of the word, when the bridegroom exclaimed, 'Never mind, sir; I'll make her obey when we're married.'

"The idea that the expression tends to slavery is simply absurd. Children obey their parents. This does not imply slavery. Servants obey their masters, and so does the soldier obey his officer, but there is no slavery in this. Lord Beaconsfield says, 'An obedient wife commands her husband.' Far from it. Far from it, she says: 'Women never really command until they have given their promise to obey, and they are never in more danger of being made slaves than when men are at their feet.'

"The law that a wife must be in subjection to her husband," writes Rev. F. M. Clandinin of the Rectory Church, "In some cases may work great hardship; but so also does the law that a child must be subject to its parents. The trouble is not with the law, but that at times a parent fearfully abuses his place and power. In such cases the subject must be kept in mind that the man who abuses his power until he keeps the woman until death. If he keeps the promise there will be little trouble over the word 'obey'."

"If the husband fails to keep the promise,

"The law that a wife must be in subjection to her husband," writes Rev. F. M. Clandinin of the Rectory Church, "In some cases may work great hardship; but so also does the law that a child must be subject to its parents. The trouble is not with the law, but that at times a parent fearfully abuses his place and power. In such cases the subject must be kept in mind that the man who abuses his power until he keeps the woman until death. If he keeps the promise there will be little trouble over the word 'obey'."

"This is the opinion of Rev. James G. Cameron, rector of Holy Cross Clergy House."

"The word 'obey' in the marriage service is agreeable to the words of Holy Scripture, and is not antiquated. Most sensible women are quite willing when they make their marriage vows. I have never found any serious objections made to the use of the word by those whom it has been my lot to marry. I favor no change in our present ritual forms for the sacrament of matrimony."

Rev. E. Walpole Warren, rector of St. James' Church, takes this view: "I will not believe that any educated man or woman can construe 'obey' in connection with wifely love, as 'slavery,' but rather as insuring that perfect freedom of which wifely love is the fountain."

"Women are not slaves to their husbands," he says. "The superstitions collar is often laughed

at now, though the stars are the same."

"Regarding the elimination of the word 'obey' from the marriage service the able ministers of New York have placed themselves on record as follows:

Rev. W. R. Huntington, rector of Grace Church, says: "Equality in divinity is

the truth upon which, in speaking of the relation of the sexes, Christ set the seal of his sanction. There is such a thing as primacy without inequality. It is by laying the same amount of stress upon both the equality and the diversity that our Lord marks Himself off, on the one hand, from those who would degrade woman by denying the equality, and, on the other, from those who would mislead woman by denying the diversity. He sets the queen beside the king upon the throne, and a lower地位的 queen does not do violence to truth and common sense by telling her, who has been placed there, that queenship is the same thing as kingship, nor does he teach us to say queen and king rather than king and queen. In other words, primacy has its place in the everlasting law of the family. Briefly, this is my reason for thinking that the word 'obey' will always stay where it is in the marriage service."

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## BUGS THAT COST US MORE

## THAN BATTLESHIPS

CURIOUS BEETLE

Every Year the People of the United States Lose \$385,000,000 on Pestiferous Plagues That Attack the Crops--Uncle Sam Now Makes Great Efforts to Down Our Great Bug Bill.

**B**UGS cost more than battleships. This is not romance. It's the plain, unvarnished truth. Every year Uncle uses \$385,000,000 just on the various little plagues that attack the mammoth crop of corn, cotton, potatoes, fruit, garlic and other of those necessities which the American people eat out of the earth every year. These figures are the official government estimates of the annual cost to the crops of the United

chinch bug, which attacks the wheat and the corn crop each year up to \$100,000,000 worth before the rest of the crop is safe. First-class battleships at \$5,000,000 each would cost the same. We spend that much in a year on new ships. The grasshopper along with \$90,000,000 more in depredations. The bill for this虫 and the Hessian fly, which was brought over by the Hessian soldiers in 1776, \$50,000,000 a year, would pay for our army of 65,000 men if it, too.

Hessian fly was brought here in straw for the troops. It looks like a cross between a gnat and a mosquito. Its larva does attacking the young wheat shoots without mercy. Some worth of cotton is gobbled up every year by the plant's insects. This is more than the last issue of government bonds. An army worm is an inch long and multiplies in such astonishing numbers that an infested district soon becomes alive with the pest. They're on the farms, feeding day and night and voraciously devouring every growing thing in the way. They have been known to stop railway lines by literally clogging the tracks.

The potato bug, originally from Colorado and New Mexico, is now all over the United States. The federal government has spent millions in fighting potato bugs, but to no avail. They multiply faster than men can be killed off.

One of the most important departments of the Bureau of Agriculture is one where learned men are daily experimenting with all sorts of ways to farmers everywhere, giving them the latest results. But the bugs still keep on eating up everything.

Uncle Sam foots up his account at the end of the year.

The potato bug is a native of Colorado and New Mexico. Originally he lived on wild plants, and stayed at home and wore his trousers stuffed into his belt. The early settlers introduced the potato. The long-haired bug threw away his chew of tobacco and tried a sample of the new vegetable. "That's the truck for me!" said he. "What's the use of being called a potato bug unless you can live on potatoes?"

The history of these two strips of land is most interesting. Way back in 1853 Mr. Eads, the Eads estate, the contractor of the jetties, helped to transport it. It was a great travesty. If there wasn't a freight car handy it would have to be pulled down the river on a chip to the next potato patch. Eight million dollars per year is what the potato bug takes us for having to eat potatoes three times a day.

The grain weevil is one of several very small enemies of stored cereals. It strikes our stocks for something like \$12,000,000 every 12 months. Perhaps some compensation is due an insect whom we have destroyed in the entire, on

The HICKORY Horned Devil

THE WALKING STICK INSECT as compared with COMMON HOUSE-FLY

The DEVASTATING GRASSHOPPER in its WINGED STATE

1868 by a French naturalist. It is a yellowish moth with black-banded wings. It caterpillar, over two inches long, does the damage. It gobbles everything green on the landscape. The hope is that it will spread over into the German and Swiss farms and there become innocuous by breaking its teeth on the wooden nutmeg.

The war of 1776 is still costing this country \$50,000,000 per year. The Hessian troops that landed on Long Island brought over with them in their horses' feed the eggs of the Hessian fly. The hated fly is one of the little, but O-my! kind. It is a fragile, morose, dark-colored sort of gnat resembling an invalid mosquito. But it is the tiny larvae that cause the trouble by sucking the sap from the young wheat plants.

The grasshopper, so merry with his hop skip and jump, makes us pay for his levity and mirth. He is little more than \$90,000,000 at the end of every 12 months. He is still a costly plague in the West, and his annual bill shows. It is impossible to suppress the grasshopper. He is the Wear Wile of the skies. He comes suddenly in vast swarms that consume the crop and every green leaf visible within the space of a few hours. The amount the country loses each year on account of the grasshopper and the Hessian fly would support our army of 65,000 men, pay all the officers and maintain the war department at Washington.

The top notch of our bug luxuries is the chinch bug. He is the aristocratic parast par excellence. The lowly potato bug is the modest cabbage worm's companion, seen only now and then at our back doorsteps for a cold lunch. The chinch bug comes in the front way and lies down on our bed with his books on and demands that you be brought him on a silver waiter.

Listen, farmer, listen to the exorbitant appetite of the dread chinch bug! In one year he will eat 30 first-class steel battleships like the Iowa or the Indiana with all their batteries of 12 and 13 inch guns. That is, if the chinch bug who is only one-third of an inch in length, would pack his valise and stay away that long, we could build that many new vessels with the money we would save by his absence. Wheat is the product upon which the chinch bug feeds, though he also levies a heavy blackmail upon the cotton.

The federal government has spent large sums in experimenting for some means of suppressing these insect foes, but up to the present time the battle of the bugs has been waged in vain. They multiply so rapidly that it seems almost hopeless to try to fight them.

The man who can invent some method of extermination that can be successfully employed will be certain to receive a liberal reward from the bug-ridden public.

O. HENRY.

A number of Indians have presented the fire-brigades at Summit, N. J., with a huge coffee-pot, mounted on wheels. It will be taken out to big fires to provide the men with refreshments.

It has been calculated that every inch of railway line in England has cost 12 shillings, and every mile £29,000. It is also said that English railways are three times as costly to build as those in the United States.

Gulf of Mexico for a distance of 13 miles. In a very short time, just as soon as Uncle Sam can acquire all the land along Southwest Pass, two strips of about 1000 acres each will be taken out. The strips will be 1000 acres in all, according to the original dimensions of the former pass.

The necessary appropriation has been made by the government, and the plans and specifications have been prepared. But the government proposes to become the owner of all the land on both sides of the Southwest Pass before letting the contract for its improvement, which will consist of the same sort of work Mr. Eads did in Southwest Pass.

Suits are now being brought in the United States court by Attorney Howe to straighten out the defects in the titles of these strips of land as well. The government there is also finding many difficulties and obstacles in the way. For instance, there are who obtained patents to a little bit of land on one side of Southwest Pass for a sum slightly less than \$30, now wants the government to pay him about a half million for it. The government of course does not expect to pay a tenth of this sum for all the land on both sides of the Southwest Pass, and there is the rub. Mr. Eads, it is said, had better luck when he procured the titles to his land recently turned over to the government. He only expended a few hundred dollars for the titles, such as they were, but which answered his purpose, or all the lands he has turned over to Uncle Sam for \$3,000.

There is but one more pass to the mouth of the Mississippi, Pass-a-Pointe, the one going out on the east side of South Pass, as South Pass goes out on the west side of it.

One peculiarity about the land that has been turned over by the Eads estate to the government is that there are about twice as many acres

## EADS JETTY STRIPS TO BE ACQUIRED BY UNCLE SAM

Most Remarkable Land in the World Now Held by a St. Louis Estate--How James B. Eads Got Possession of This Louisiana Soil.

NEW ORLEANS, June 18.

AS SOON as United States District Attorney William Wirt Howe completed the legal details essential to complete the title of Louisiana, the United States will become an extensive landholder in this commonwealth. The Federal government will soon acquire title to two of the most extraordinary strips of land there are, perhaps in all the world. These little strips with an average width of a quarter of a mile, lie on either side of the South Pass mouth of the Mississippi river. The title to this soil is now vested in the James B. Eads estate of which W. L. Wright of St. Louis is the head clerk, having offices in the Chemical building.

Mr. Eads secured the services of a lawyer in New Orleans and quietly set to work to acquire title to all of the land from the main river on both sides of South Pass to its outermost extreme. When he had secured these titles he surprised the big crowd of hangers-on one morning by buying the jetties, boat and baggage, and hauling them beyond the thirteen-mile line, informing them that they had been on the peril of going to jail to the extent of the time limit fixed by the old fashioned Napoleonic code prevailing in Louisiana and which does not look with favor upon the trespasser. Thereafter Mr. Eads was able to work his several thousand men to clear the jetties until Jan. 28, 1901. Since that time the details for taking over all the property included in what was known as the Eads estate have been completed as rapidly as possible. The two strips of land, 7000 acres in all, according to the original dimensions of the former pass will be taken out.

The necessary appropriation has been made by the government for the jetties alone. He was to maintain a certain depth of water for a period of 20 years. The Federal government all this time appreciated for his use in this work the sum of \$100,000 per year. Although Mr. Eads died in March, 1887, the estate which he left has carefully fulfilled the contract which in his lifetime he had so strictly upheld with but slight lapses.

The entire amount of money that the government agreed to turn over to him at the end of the 20 years was \$5,250,000. Under the contract when he got a channel of a certain depth of water, he was to be paid a certain amount of money per foot width he got a certain other sum of money. When he had provided a channel of 30 feet in depth, without regard to width, he got an amount of money which, in total to that time, amounted to \$4,250,000. The government retained \$1,000,000 of the whole price as security for the carrying out of the terms of the contract with Mr. Eads that he would

the jetties until Jan. 28, 1901. Since that time the details for taking over all the property included in what was known as the Eads estate have been completed as rapidly as possible. The two strips of land, 7000 acres in all, according to the original dimensions of the former pass will be taken out.

Mr. Eads completed the jetties July 9, 1879. But his contract was not for the completion of the jetties alone. He was to maintain a certain depth of water for a period of 20 years. The Federal government all this time appreciated for his use in this work the sum of \$100,000 per year. Although Mr. Eads died in March, 1887, the estate which he left has carefully fulfilled the contract which in his lifetime he had so strictly upheld with but slight lapses.

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Mr. Eads, the government station, where all the customs work is done, and much of the quarantine work, is on the Eads estate. The government will now become the sole owner of this site, and obtain the improvements of the former pass which have been made by the government, and the plans and specifications have been prepared. But the government proposes to become the owner of all the land on both sides of the Southwest Pass before letting the contract for its improvement, which will consist of the same sort of work Mr. Eads did in Southwest Pass.

Suits are now being brought in the United States court by Attorney Howe to straighten out the defects in the titles of these strips of land as well. The government there is also finding many difficulties and obstacles in the way. For instance, there are who obtained patents to a little bit of land on one side of Southwest Pass for a sum slightly less than \$30, now wants the government to pay him about a half million for it. The government of course does not expect to pay a tenth of this sum for all the land on both sides of the Southwest Pass, and there is the rub. Mr. Eads, it is said, had better luck when he procured the titles to his land recently turned over to the government. He only expended a few hundred dollars for the titles, such as they were, but which answered his purpose, or all the lands he has turned over to Uncle Sam for \$3,000.

There is but one more pass to the mouth of the Mississippi, Pass-a-Pointe, the one going out on the east side of South Pass, as South Pass goes out on the west side of it.

One peculiarity about the land that has been turned over by the Eads estate to the government is that there are about twice as many acres

as there are now, but few more trivial details

to attend to before Uncle Sam will own the two long lines of earth a quarter of a mile in width which extend out into the

# Forsook A Fortune For Fame A Girl Who Save Up Millions

Just for the  
sake of  
art

MISS  
MARGERY G. ROGERS  
FROM A PHOTO BY HALL



FROM A PHOTO  
BY M. MICHAEL

## How Jacob S. Rogers Explained His Will

"I EARNED all my money myself, and I never received a dollar's worth of help from anyone. If I had I shouldn't be as rich as I am.

"To give a person money means to injure him to that extent. Besides, is it not folly to help people who have never helped you? Why should I give money to people who have never given me any?"

"Charity makes people lazy."

"My locomotive works have been successful simply because we have mixed 5 cents' worth of brains with every pound of iron. I hate Paterson and Paterson people. Not a penny will the town get from me. I will never forget that the City Council would not permit me to run tracks from my works to the Erie tracks."

promise of fame and the certainty of fortune she considered the possibility of winning wealth upon the stage; she merely chose the professional career because, as she admitted, she was stage struck and couldn't help it.

The lure of the footlights, that jack-o'-lantern which so many fair maidens have been unable to resist these many years, won Margery Rogers to the stage.

Pretty Margery Rogers Was Called Upon to Decide Instantly Between Wealth and Stage Career—"Stage!" She Cried.

OW many of the stage-struck St. Louis girls would give up a fortune of half a million dollars in order to be permitted to carry out their ambitions to become prima donnas or dramatic stars? This is just what the dainty little Margery Rogers of New York has done. She had her choice—the stage or the fortune—and she chose the stage without hesitation. In fact, her crusty old grandmother gave her no opportunity for hesitation. When he learned that she was contemplating a stage career, he said to the girl: "Stage or fortune? Choose this instant!"

"Stage!" cried the ambitious maiden.

And stage it is, for last week Miss Rogers sailed for Europe to study with the voice masters abroad; she aspires to be a prima donna. She has flung fortune to the winds and will woo fame at the footlights. She will seek to sing her way to celebrity, and if she succeeds as some other singers have succeeded she may win a fortune as great, or even greater, than the \$500,000 which her late relative, eccentric old Jacob Rogers, the celebrated locomotive builder, had promised her because he liked her for her pretty face, her golden tress

EVERYBODY knows in part the story of Jacob S. Rogers, that crabbish eccentric old bachelor who left his millions to New York's museums to the despair and disappointment of his relatives.

How many know the story of Margery Rogers, his grandniece, who chose to sing and dance instead of learning the life conventional in the face of her dead brother's will? Margery, Misanthrope and Eccentric, the only one of the family to achieve great wealth, dearly loved this little fairy, daughter of

the dead brother.

When they took her out to Paterson to her grandniece he fell in love with her, with blue eyes, her wealth of golden-brown hair, her complexion of roses and her prattle.

The girl was 11 years old.

self, though it meant being left out of the old man's will.

Margery Rogers is the daughter of George W. Rogers, Jr., New York, clubman and artist, who was the son of George W. Rogers, Sr., brother of Jacob S. Rogers. Rogers, Jr., married and had one child, Little Margery. Misanthrope and Eccentric, the only one of the family to achieve great wealth, dearly loved this little fairy, daughter of the dead brother.

When they took her out to Paterson to her grandniece he fell in love with her, with blue eyes, her wealth of golden-brown hair, her complexion of roses and her prattle.

There was talk of a contest, and some of the relatives really did go to law, notably Mrs. Virginia Heinrich, a half-sister. The will stood. According to report some of the heirs got a few thousand dollars extra, but Margery Rogers never demanded a cent and her name never appeared in any

list of gunboats for service and such was his energy, and skill, that he built the boats and had service within ninety days.

Engineering triumph was the result of the tubular bridge.

About 75 years ago among the boys in Dearborn County (Ind.) was one James Eads. When out of school he employed

himself in floating miniature boats on the stream near his father's house, in building miniature mills, fire engines, etc. His mind turned toward mechanics and mechanical engineering. For him to see an engine of any kind was to examine it in all its parts, and then try, with such tools as he could command, to reproduce it.

At the age of 13 he left home and went into the world to seek his fortune. After a few years he found himself at St. Louis. There he engaged in mechanical pursuits, inventing, among other things, a diving bell, to aid in raising sunken boats on the Mississippi river.

When the Civil War came, he governed

the arches are composed of steel, 16 inches in diameter. These tubes are made in sections 12 feet long, and riveted and bolted together with iron. There are two railroads, for railroads and the other for vehicles. This bridge is one of the engineering wonders of the world, the tubular arches being of great lightness combined with immense strength.

The western entrance to this bridge through a tunnel that runs under the city, and the whole cost about \$10,000,000. To see this great wonder a journey to St. Louis is especially interesting.

# Mrs. Osborn Says

“Simplicity” Is The Keynote of This Summer’s Frocks.

Many Questions Answered by the Noted New York Dress Designer.

**R**S. ROBERT OSBORN, of New York, conceded to be the foremost authority in this country on fashions, gain gives Sunday Post-Dispatch readers the benefit of her practical knowledge in her succinct answers to the many “fashion queries” which are pouring in upon her. Some of the answers are printed below:

Q Is it absolutely necessary for the chatelaine to be of gold?  
A No, but it is smarter, and when people cannot afford gold they usually have gilded silver. Some years ago silver was worn quite extensively for chatelaines, parasols, etc., but silver gilt has replaced it. I might also mention here a small gold make-up box, which is very fashionable, and without which the Parisiennes would think her toilet incomplete. These little boxes have been found at the leading jewelers for two or three years past, but have never been used as extensively as the small boxes. This make-up box is a dainty gold affair, and contains the lip salve, tiny powder puff and mirror. I don’t see why I should call it a “make-up box,” because it really isn’t that, don’t you know? As it was explained to me once I am an indignant Frenchwoman, when I had described her box as a make-up box, the salve is not used for rouging, but as a preventive against chapped, dry lips cold

III the midsummer season bring any changes in the styles which now are?

No changes that I know of, except to lish the popularity of the skirt that touches the ground, which is a great return from the trailing skirts of last year. It is being worn more than ever in Paris, and also here. The a-line plaited skirt is also very much in. A pretty way of making an a-line plaited skirt is to have the outside plait in contrasting color to the lining. For instance, a gown done in black velvet, a plaited lining of red velvet, and the lining of red. But these a-line skirts are finished with voluminous sleeves and bouillons of the chiffon, and when the wearer lifts her gown the effect is something like a dancing skirt. With these gowns the shoes worn are the color of the lining, and even the lining of the rassel is red, with a top of black velvet.

What little accessories show the most ed changes this season? Well, I should say the absence of the a-line plaited revolution. Nothing has found to replace it in the popular, although there has been an effort to establish the flat stole. For my, I hope it will be re-established. Nothing is more alluring than a bow. As an ornament, a toy, an effect which changes all contours, even the pose of a woman, it has not equal. It takes the ease of a fan, the chatelaine, the lorgnette. It gives women’s idle fingers something to do. It has pulled many a woman through an awkward moment.

Q Do the ornaments on the chatelaine customarily vary?  
A Yes, they do, nearly every year; and every year woman has some particular

white and colored stockings taking place of black ones for summer. And what are the best substitutes stockings?

are not taking the place of stockings the color of the shoes the gown. For instance, if you wear gray shoes and stockings, white canvas shoes, and so on. I should not substitute for silk stockings. They come in signs and textures, and when they are to silk.

account for the over-fashionable? The over-trimmed is only because the average woman does not know how to dress. There is one woman, 50 to 100 wearing gowns as well.

What do they hang on these chains? Well, the present fad is to have a cross of some description hanging there.

Are sashes worn this season? May other people besides young girls adopt the flowing sash ends?

Yes, sashes are worn, but not generally. Still, they can be worn by grown-ups as well as by children. The belt is a very important feature in the summer gown. On it depends the completeness of the “ensemble” of the gown. They are very simple and there are various ways of making them. One of the easiest ways of making them is to have the belt about four inches in height, and then to have it close in the back, with a rosette in the form of side pleats, with a pretty button, paste or embroidery or whatever goes best.



Evening gown of pale green lousine and chiffon

that sort, emphatically no—for practical wear or for traveling, yes!

Q When you speak of the princess style of organdies, mulls and similar fabrics, do you refer to the close-fitting gown which has so often been called that title, or to the new fashion which gathers the blouse and the skirt on to the same belt?

A To the latter fashion. The close-fitting Princess gown is practically a thing of the past, except for a few women who always cling to it because they think it suits their particular style; but as a fashion it no longer exists.

I hope it will be re-established. Nothing is more alluring than a bow. As an ornament, a toy, an effect which changes all contours, even the pose of a woman, it has not equal. It takes the ease of a fan, the chatelaine, the lorgnette. It gives women’s idle fingers something to do. It has pulled many a woman through an awkward moment.

Q Is this make-up box, as you call it, carried on the chatelaine with the rest of the paraphernalia?  
A No. It is usually worn by itself, strung on a long gold chain, which is suspended from the wrist.

Are the jewel-strung chains still popular?  
A Yes they are with smart people, but imitations are no longer popular. Women who cannot afford the real thing do not wear any at all.

Q Of what does a properly equipped chatelaine consist?  
A Usually of a bag or purse. Sometimes the bag is sufficiently large to contain the handkerchief, gloves, money and all kinds of little odds and ends. Then there is the pomade box, which is made somewhat the shape of a pomade stick. Then there is a tiny book, gold pencil, small memorandum book, pearl-headed pencil, small gold box for carrying bonbons or scented pastilles, and sometimes a thing gold case, which discloses, when open, place for two photographs.

Q Are the bodices of thin gowns very full with a blouse effect?  
A Yes, the blouse was established by Paul Poiret, who is always most extreme in Paris, and the most inventive. There is no end to the voluminousness of his models. He even goes so far as to use the kimono sleeve, not only in his day gowns, but in his evening gowns as well.

Q What do they hang on these chains?  
A Well, the present fad is to have a cross of some description hanging there.

Are sashes worn this season? May other people besides young girls adopt the flowing sash ends?

Yes, sashes are worn, but not generally. Still, they can be worn by grown-ups as well as by children. The belt is a very important feature in the summer gown. On it depends the completeness of the “ensemble” of the gown. They are very simple and there are various ways of making them. One of the easiest ways of making them is to have the belt about four inches in height, and then to have it close in the back, with a rosette in the form of side pleats, with a pretty button, paste or embroidery or whatever goes best.

What is the greatest art in dress? Simplicity of design and beauty of color.

Is the chatelaine still in vogue? It is still extensively worn by smart women.

Is not some sort of jacket effect more modish finery on an outdoor when it is made of thin material?  
Is entirely upon the occasion when it is to be worn.

Midsummer coat of black lace with incrustations of silver

## KENTUCKY WOMAN WRITES A REMARKABLE NEW BOOK ON WOMEN

THE greatest misfortune that ever befell American women was that their colonies broke away from English rule, for they must always desert their native land, kith and kin, and live under a foreign flag in order to gain the superior sex-ration which a republic denies them.

Every aristocracy proper is based upon birth, refinement, wealth, charity, ability, education, character, brave deeds, nobility, or acts of chivalry, but in a republic it is based upon sex alone, exalting brute force above moral power, vice above ignorance, above intelligence and courage, above refinement."

Saying these and many other things, Mrs. Kate Tripple Woolsey, widow of the late Edward J. Woolsey, millionaire and clubman of New York City, has joined the expatriates.

William Waldo, Astor’s sneer at the country of his birth, when he became a "soft Briton" and like him,

in the center of the rosette there should be a belt is very quaint, and suggests an old-time picture from which it was unquestionably copied.

Q Is it much of a domestic art?  
A Nearly all these materials are French.

Q Are girdles and sashes sometimes appropriately made of dress materials?  
A Yes, when we don’t want to cut the lines of the figure too much. If a corsage has a design where the lines run around the figure, why, of course, you don’t want

it cut it again with another line at the waist, so we make the belt of the same material as the frock.

Q Is the waist line low or high in the very newest styles?  
A It is just as low as it was, but, of course, looks higher on account of the deeper belt.

Q Are the little Empire scars knotted across the shoulders in good taste with the gossamer gowns?  
A Yes, they are pretty if well made.

Q Are combinations in black and white much worn this season?  
A Combinations in black and white are always worn.

Q What do you consider the predominant fashions for June?  
A I should say that June will bring a strong tendency for muslin gowns. They never have been so much worn before, but they are very extravagant and expensive luxuries. I might also say that embroidered linens are a very marked feature of this season’s fashions. Women are wearing them much more generally than ever before, both for practical use and for some occasions.

At a recent meeting of the Academy Sciences of Vienna, Prof. Molsch of Prague communicated a paper upon phosphorescent bacteria. He has been able to photograph the colonies of a phosphorescent microbe by means of its own light. By inclosing large glass flasks of half-liter capacity containing a suitable "bacterial lamp" obtained with which it is quite possible to observe at a distance of one or two metres to read a newspaper or to see a time of a watch. On a dark night the "bacterial lamp" is visible at a distance of more than sixty paces.

Q A rumor purporting to come from headquarters suggests a possible revival of the crinoline. Do you think present indications are verifying this rumor? Will the fashionable fad soon turn for support to hoop skirt?  
A I should say emphatically no. Women are quite too clever to go back to the dark ages of the grandmothers.

Q Is the fullness of the skirt now so much in fashion still retained?  
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Q A rumor has it that the full skirt is to be adapted to the wearer. In any event it is a very dangerous proposition, and if not made absolutely artistic will destroy all a woman’s lines. If it is made well I think it increases a woman’s swiftness. For slight women the full skirt is very smart. It is laid in deep side plats, pressed, not stitched down, but for the woman with a tendency to "embroider" the plats must be stitched, and we have then to give up the pressing.

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# New and Strange Things in and About St. Louis.



A St. Louisian's New Drink for Distinguished Guests

PROF. WILLIAM H. HOLMES, chief of the Bureau of Ethnology at the Smithsonian, recently had an experience in St. Louis that has caused much amusement among the friends of Mr. D. J. Bushnell, a St. Louis seed merchant.

Mr. Bushnell, a wealthy business man with a very active interest in the science to

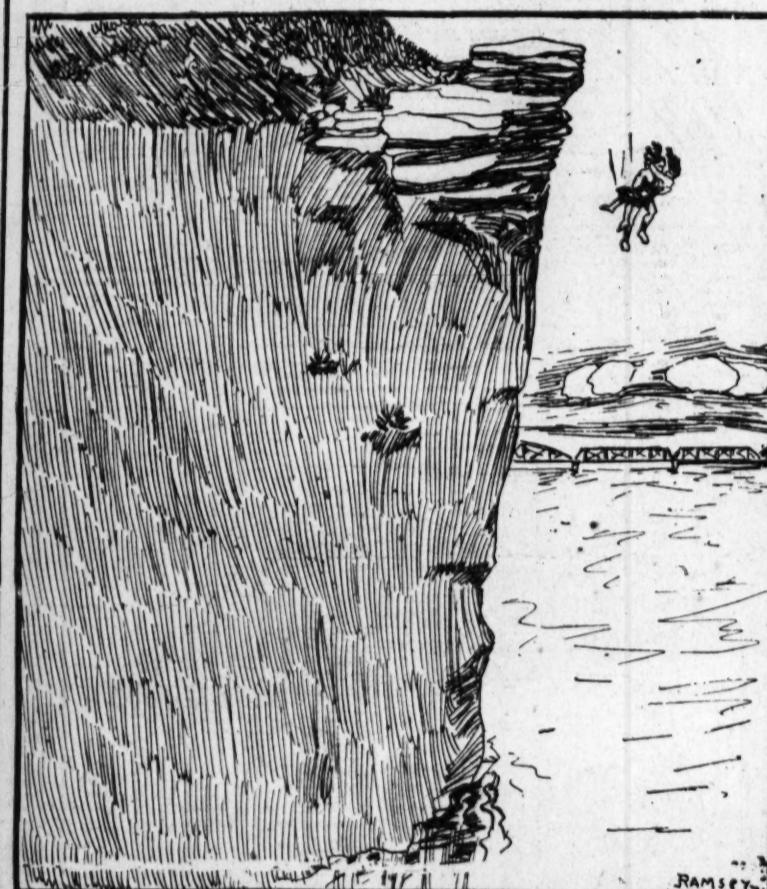
it, in the same kind of a bottle, stood some household ammonia. Mr. Bushnell made the mistake of picking up the ammonia bottle. He poured out a glassful for each of his guests, and they due to the health of Prof. Holmes. In a moment they were rushing here and there, their throats afire. Fortunately the ammonia was diluted to such an extent that it did no more than cause a burning, suffocating sensation, soon relieved by water.

The wife of the governor of North Borneo has a pet that few people will envy her. The governor's house is near a jungle, and out of this there strayed one morning a baby rhinoceros. Captured as a curiosity, he soon became tame, and now refuses to return to the wilds. Sixteen quarts of milk a day is what this pet requires, and on it he thrives and grows fat. He does not look much like the full-grown rhinoceros, and might be mistaken for a curious sort of hog, were it not for his single horn. He is devoted to his mistress and follows her about like her dog.

Perhaps the most remarkable pension application ever presented in the American Congress is that embodied in a bill introduced by Congressman Pearre of Maryland. It recites with great gravity and a wealth of circumstantial detail that the applicant, when a child in arms in 1861, was so frightened by Yankee invaders in Maryland that he became paralyzed and has never been able to do any work.

The world's typewriting record is claimed by Miss Mary Pearce, a clerk in the patent office at Washington, who has accomplished the remarkable feat of typing 20,000 words in six hours. She had ten minutes' rest, and refreshed herself with beef tea and bananas.

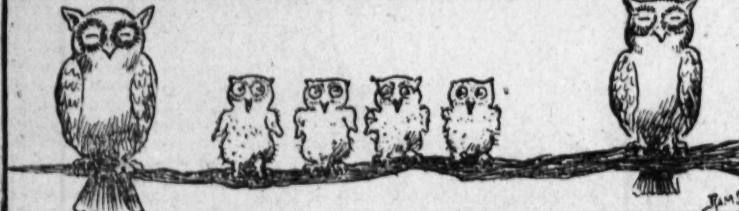
## Doubt Removed From an Old River Legend.



THE big river flood did one good thing, little Indian, could jump from the top of the bluff into the river. The river does not exist that the legend of the Lovers' Leap is a true story. The Lovers' Leap—this particular one, at least—is a big stone on top of the Mississippi river bluffs at Alton. The legend says an Indian Lovers' leap and his bride leaped from that stone into the river long ago.

This is an eminently practical age. People hear pretty fairy stories and believe what looks plausible, throwing the rest away. The legend of Lovers' Leap has never been received along the river with that credulity which old tales deserve, for the reason that no one has ever been able to see how an Indian, even quite an atheist, could jump from that stone.

## Big Crop of Owls Around St. Louis This Year.



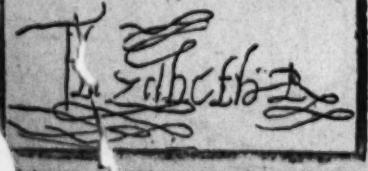
THE United States bureau of agriculture does not say anything in its first report about the owl crop, so I will mention it here. Within a block of my home in Alton there is a colony of screech owls. Early in the season it consisted of Mr. and Mrs. Screech Owl, but latterly we have been surprised to find as many as four little fledglings, all fluffy squabs who look a great deal larger now than they will ever be. They have been gorged their feathers and shaped their bodies.

Owls are like children—all eyes, a holler now and then, and needing to be taught the ways of life. An owl is supposed, for instance, to sit around in the day with his

eyes shut, as though he were asleep and did not know a thing going on. A few days ago I went to visit the owl colony. They were all grouped in a bunch part of an apple tree. The parents had their eyes closed tight as two unscrupulous oysters; but the eyes of the fledglings were so wide open they looked like little bright tin cans. The fledglings had not learned the trick of sitting around during the day with the eyes closed—except for the short sort of a slit through which to keep watch. While I looked at them there were doing it all very wrong. Doubtless this was the lesson to be taken up the next day.

C. M. A.

## You Won't Find This Name on a Transit Transfer.



There is a striking resemblance to some of the signatures inked on those little slips of paper, because it is impossible

to make anything of it. It is really a very interesting signature, being that of no less a personage than Elizabeth, one time Queen of England. A St. Louis collector of odds and ends has a copy of the signature in his collection of queer things done with a pen. If you look at this carefully you will see that it does bear some resemblance to Elizabeth. It was doubtless the best idea could do.

The bayal bird of India spreads his sparse wings catching mammal insects, which he fastens to the side of his nest with moist clay. On a dark night a bayal's nest looks like an electric street lamp.

Did you ever

see a

series of

movements

around

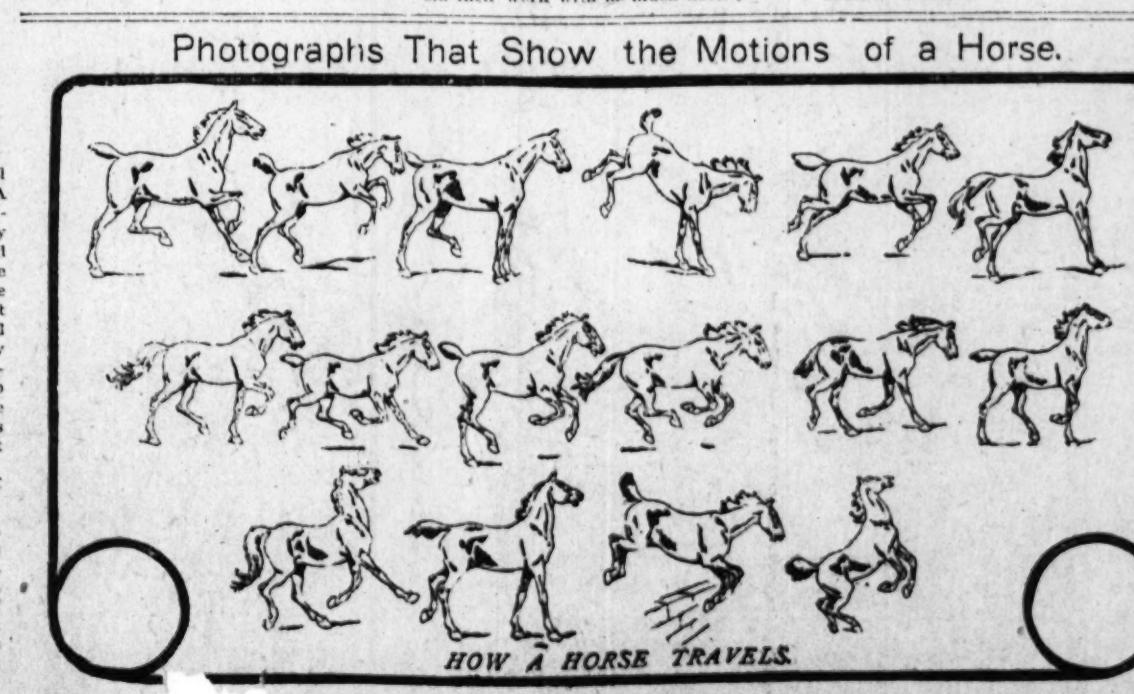
the

various

motions

would look?

A photographer has caught a fine animal in many poses, showing just how it looks when making all sorts of movements, including rearing and jumping.



Did you ever

W HEN President Roosevelt and party arrived in Los Angeles he was in the "home town" of his various double. This man closely resembles the President in form and feature. F. G. Huddleston is his name, and he is a business man of the Angel City.

White Los Angeles citizens are familiar with Mr. Huddleston's counterpart, he suffers no little annoyance when away from home by finding himself the subject of the inquisitive gaze of crowds of people who constantly remark upon his striking resemblance to the President. Even members of the Rough Riders who have seen both men declare that they could scarcely be told apart.

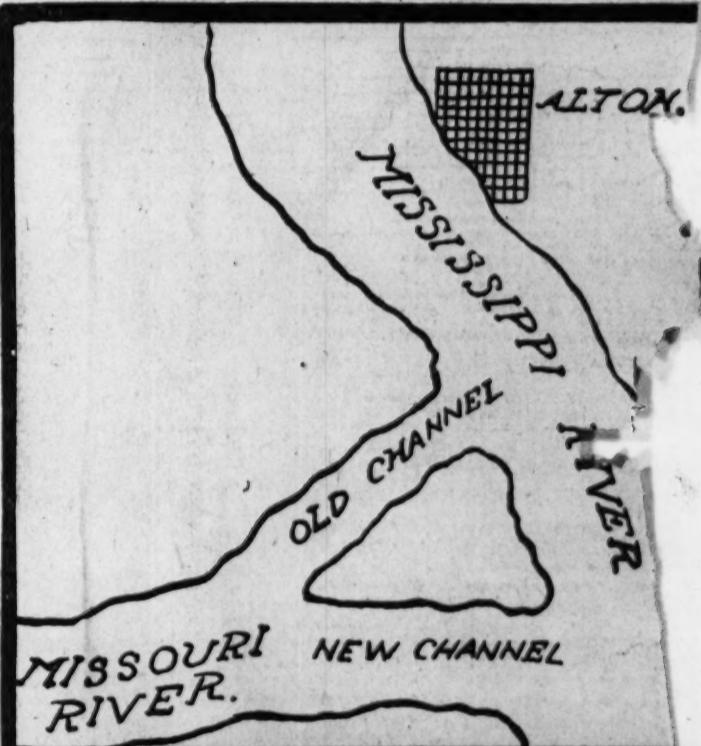
Mr. Huddleston's business carries him into Arizona a great deal, and it is there that he is compelled to explain over and over again that he is not the celebrated Rough Rider who boasted the heights of San Juan. Throughout the territory he is constantly meeting members of the celebrated regiment which the President formed; and in nine cases out of ten is greeted familiarly with—

"Wal by thunder, Colonel, when did you strike town? I didn't know you was in these parts."

Mr. Huddleston is the same age as the President, the same weight and height, has the same heavy, determined jaw and keen eye.

There is a notable dearth of old and poor people in Chalmette-sur-Loire. With the money left by the rich landed proprietor an asylum for indigent old people has been built. The prefect and all the local authorities had arranged to be present at the opening, and a high functionary from Paris was to give the inaugural proceedings. Only one thing was wanting—the inmates. Although every effort has been made to find old people who will accept the hospitality of the asylum, the institution is still without those for whom it was built, so the opening ceremony will have to be postponed.

## The Missouri Again Uses Its Old Mouth.



THE Missouri river returned to its old love during the big flood. Years ago an ice gorge diverted the stream from the old mouth, and ever since then the Missouri has met the Father of Waters just above the Chain of Rocks instead of flowing in three miles below Alton.

During the flood the Missouri spread over all the lowlands around its mouth, and the

younger generation saw for the first time the Missouri running in the old channel.

When the old channel was closed off, the water became a slough, just as it has been for a long time.

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# GIANT TANKS TO SHOW WEIRD NEW FISH AT WORLD'S FAIR.



THE ichthyologists of the United States government are preparing for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition the finest exhibit of live fish ever attempted in America. The exhibit will be made in enormous aquariums, some devoted to fresh water fishes and the others given over to those from the ocean. Representatives of the United States Fish Commission are now working in many parts of the world getting this big exhibit together. One of them is spending several months at a

the Bermudas, where the variety of salt water fishes is greater than that

her place in the world.

all those queer and curious fishes which dwell in the sea. There in

the great octopus, or giant squid, in wait for what fishes he may

abhor, the swordfish, the man-eating shark, the flying fish, the

, the flat flounder, the cutlass fish, the rainbow-like angel fish, the

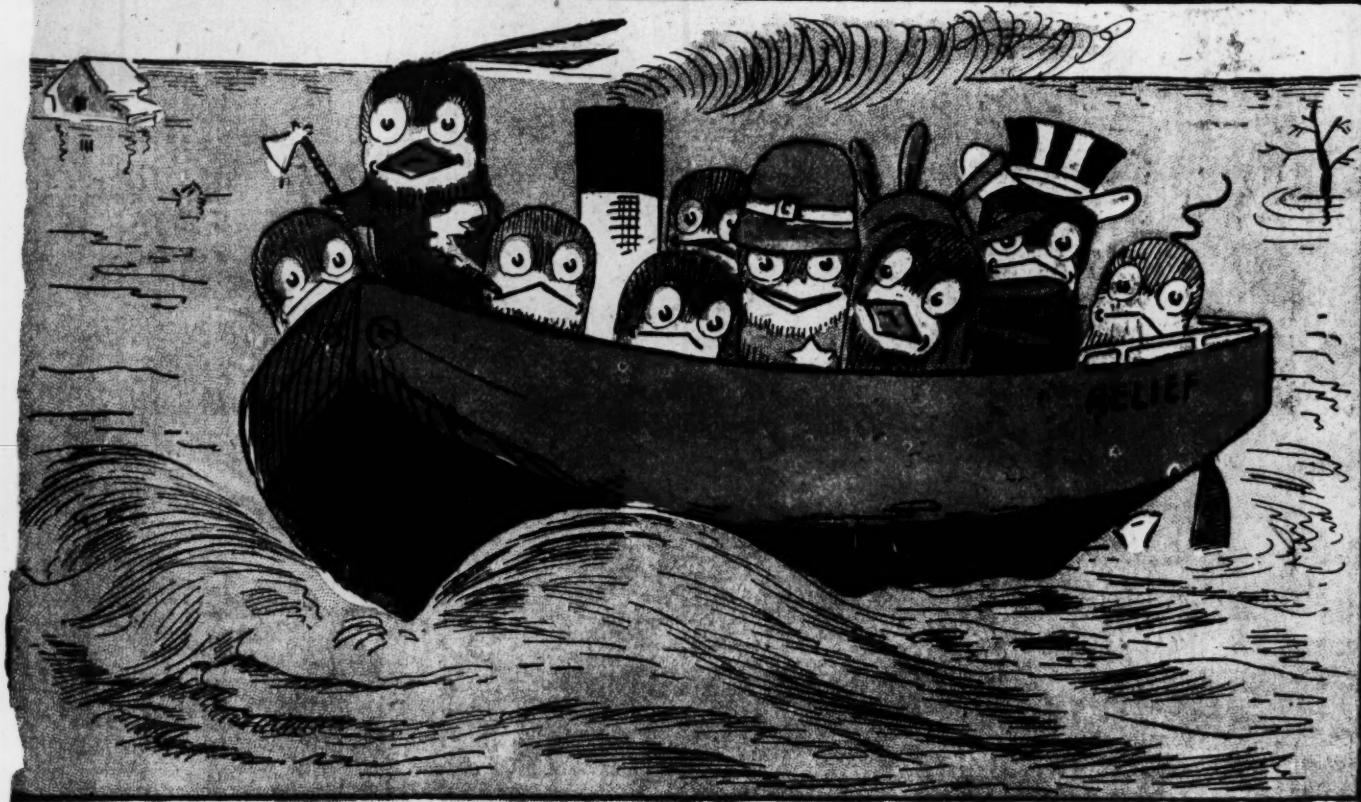
many old sawfish, the ridiculous sting ray, the living torpedo, the queer little topknot

and the remarkable window pane—every one of these and many another fish, just as queer, will march in majestic procession along the sides of the big glass tanks which will be to hundreds of thousands of wondering eyes like a peep down into the bottoms of all the rivers and all the seas.

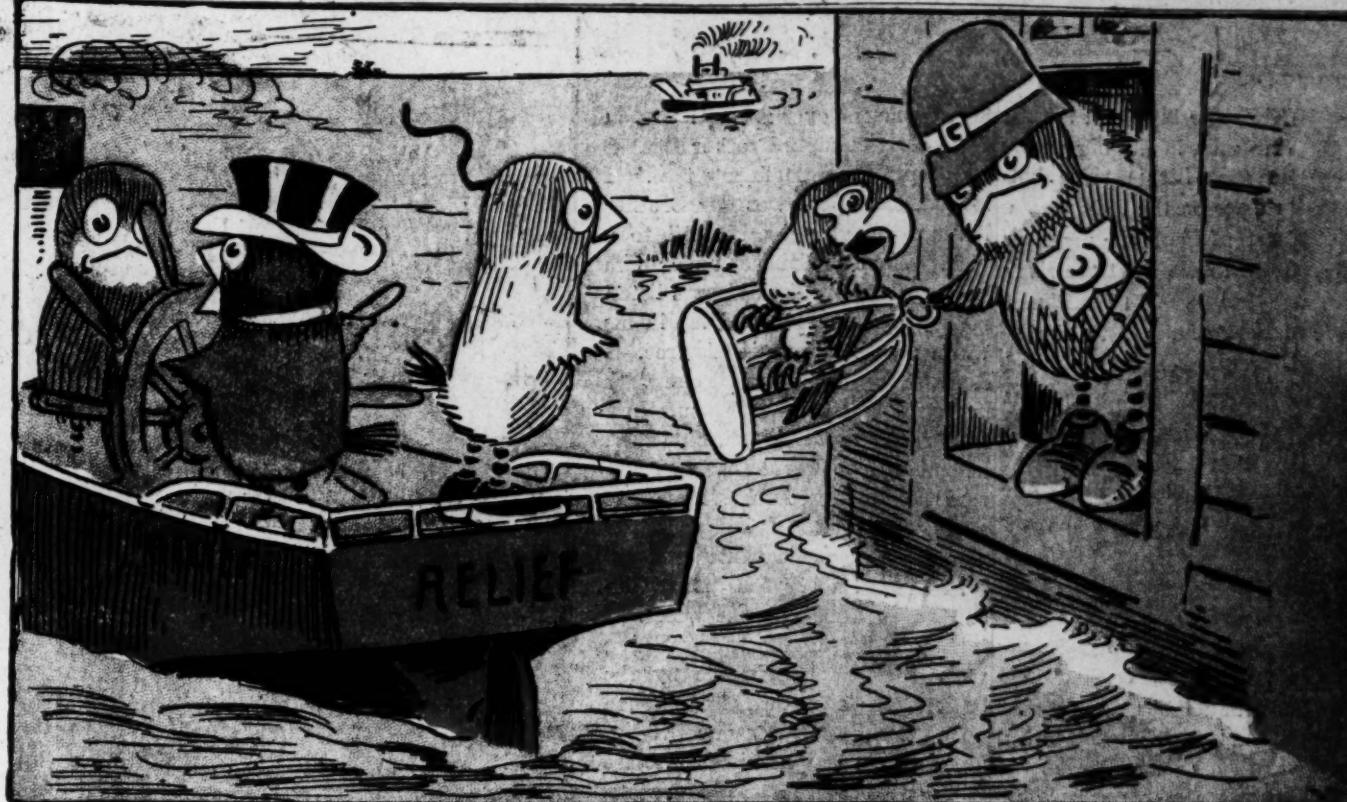
# SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH HOME CIRCLE SECTION

ST. LOUIS. SUNDAY. JUNE 28, 1903.

## THE WEATHER BIRDS RUN A RELIEF BOAT IN THE FLOOD



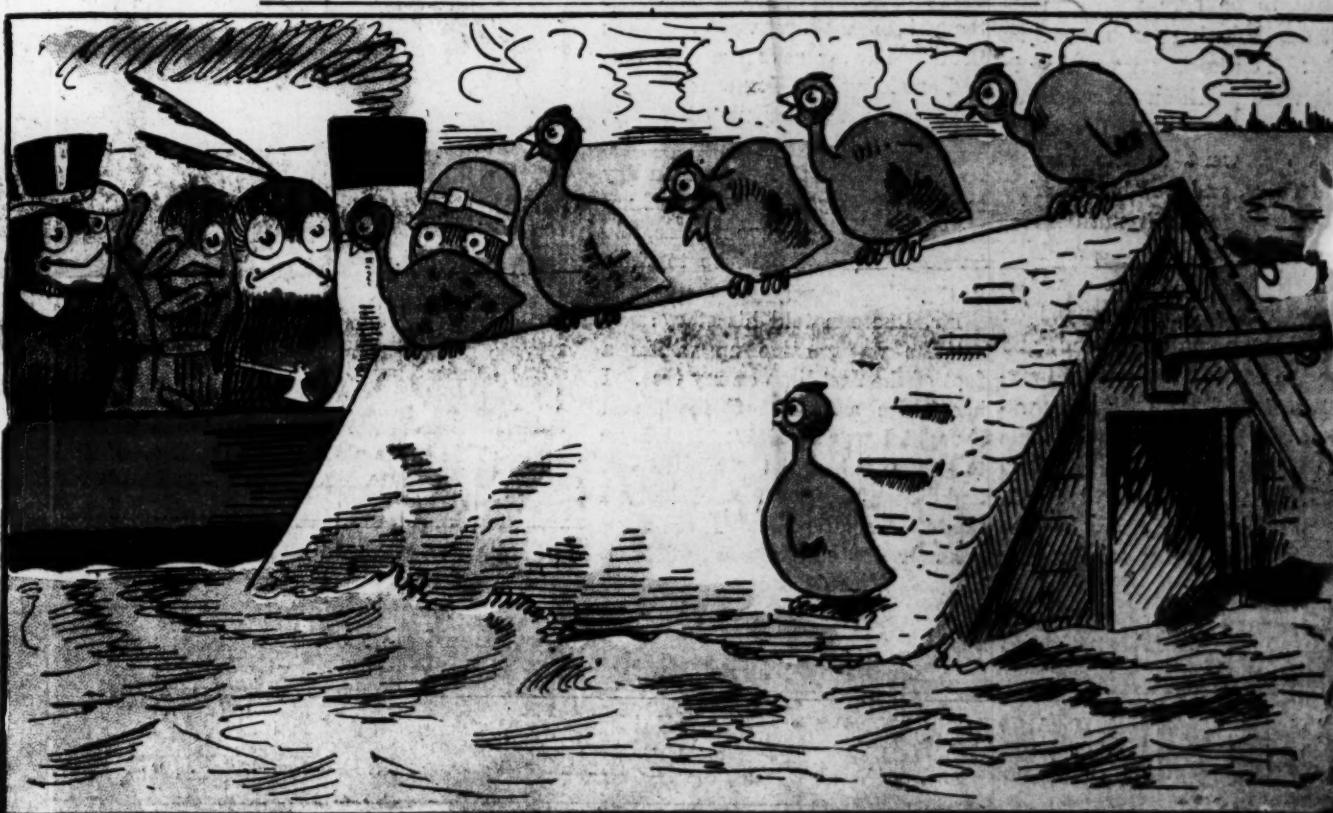
1—Boat ahoy! What craft is that, so gracefully to scud  
Across the bounding pillows of the Mississippi's flood?  
"Ahoy yourself! The Weather Birds! We go to take relief  
To any feathered creature which the flood has brought to grief."



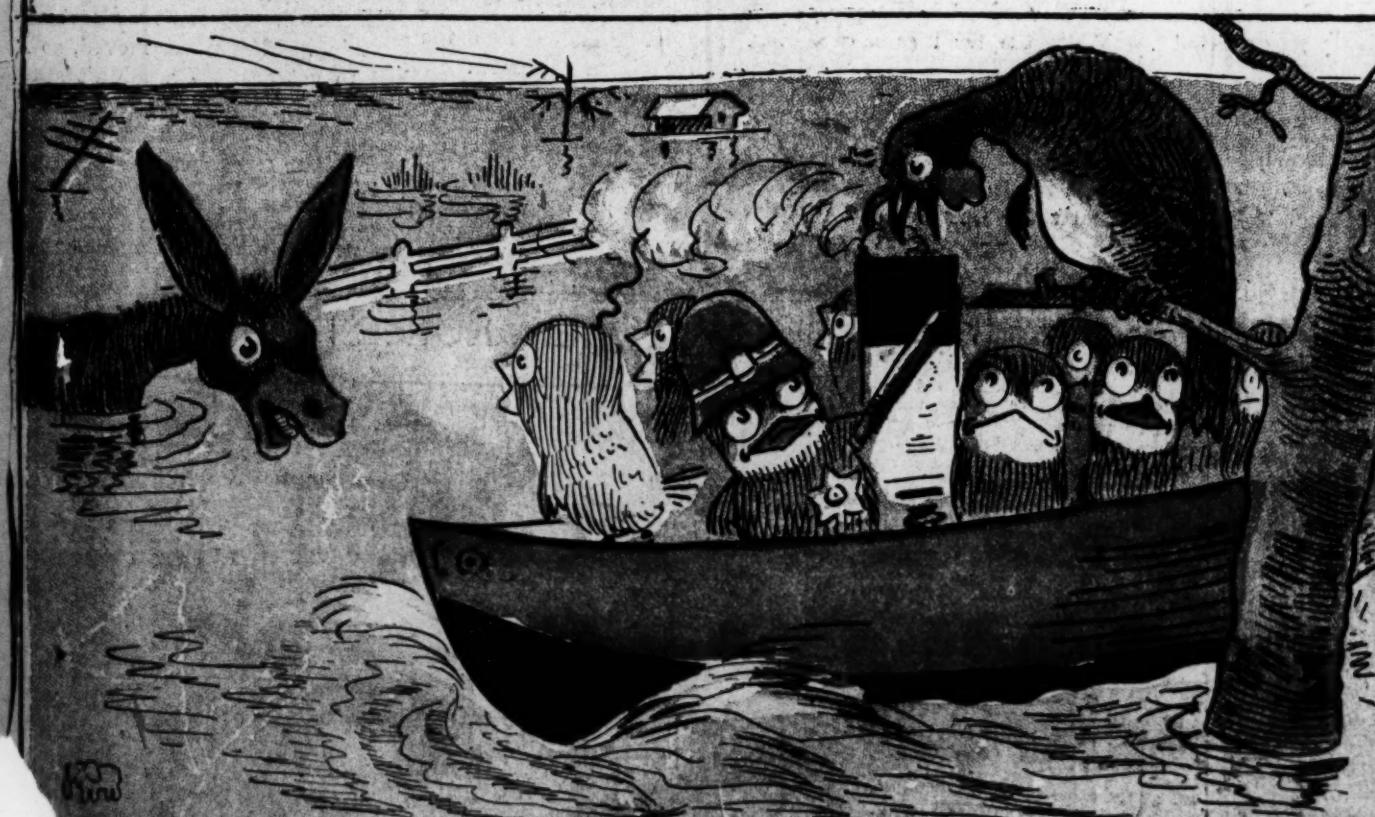
2—"Hello! I hear a cry for help!" the watchful Clarence cried;  
And Dumps the Dude revolved the wheel to bring a house aside.  
"Hello! Hello! who's in this house!" the big-voiced Clarence roared;  
"Tis I! 'Tis I!" a parrot cried, and he was hauled aboard.



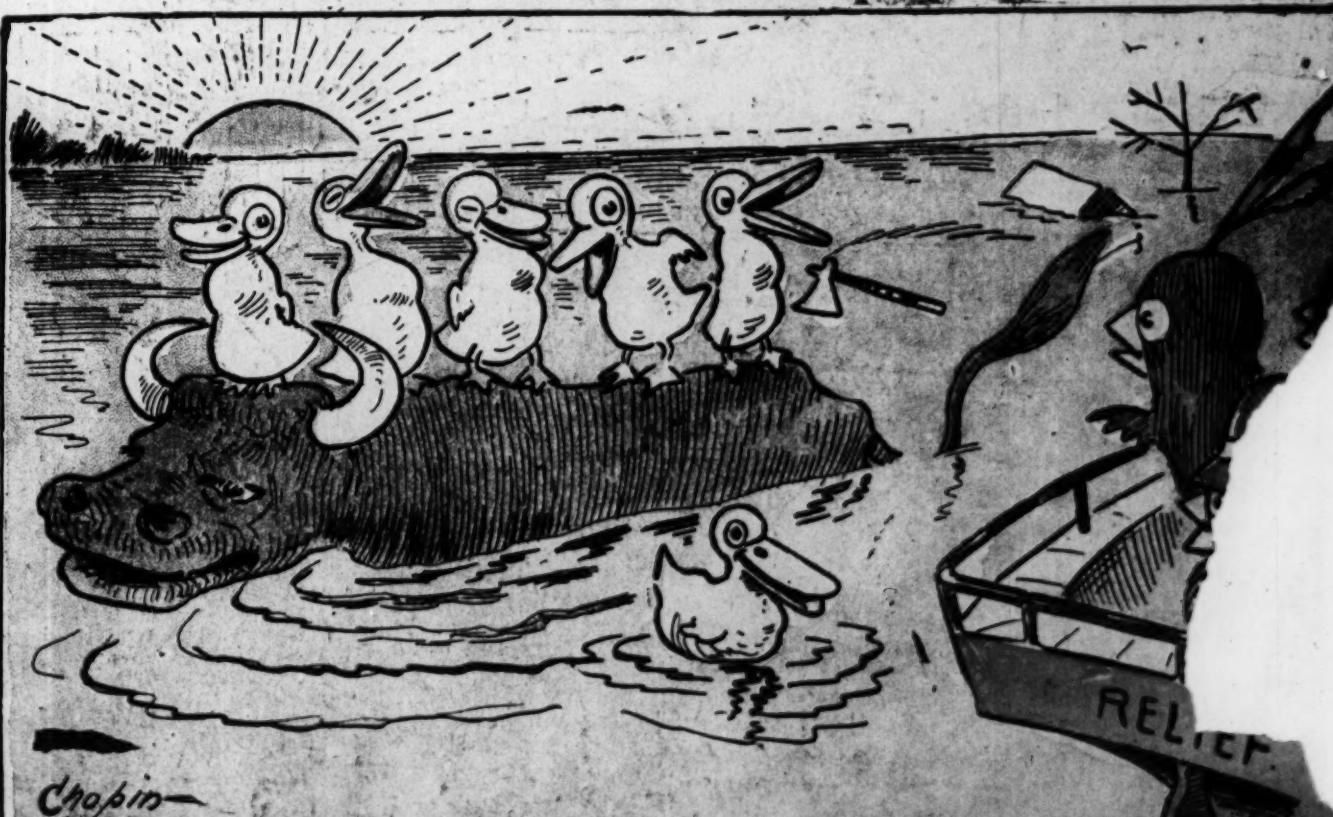
3—No more the Weather Birds returned to sail their craft and loosed her,  
Than Lo, the Indian announced: "I see a drowning rooster!"  
The which was true, for, just ahead, with water all about.  
They found a rooster all forlorn, with just his wattles out.



4—"A guinea calls!" said Ching the Chink. "Be still a bit; I think  
I hear him calling out to me 'Ka-chink! Ka-chink! Ka-chink!'..  
And, sure enough, upon a barn, distressed by wave and wind.  
They found a brave old guinea cock; and many of his kind.



5—"Gobble! Gobble! Gobble! I said a turkey in a tree;  
"Hurry up, dear Weather Birds, and bring a boat to m  
"O, save me, too!" the donkey cried; and, answering t  
The Weather Birds said "No, sir-eel! You cannot show



6—"I hear the quacks of many ducks," cried Clarence from the bow;  
And soon the boat was onto them, all resting on a cow.  
The Birds essayed to rescue them, whereat they laughed so much.  
Than Lo let fly his tomahawk—and now one wears a crutch

# THE DARK-O-NIGHT CLUB

## Tells Thrilling Stories of Escape from the Flood



DURING the big flood all the heard someone over me say: 'If you creatures in the big woods come close enough, Brother Rabbit on the Illinois river bot. I will pull you up in my tree.' I took refuge on the hills. Cross looked, and there was our Brothering the Hartford Peak one night on Possum, hanging by his tail to a his way down to see what the river vine. When I drifted under him he caught me by the ears and lifted me up, and he soon had me in his warm nest in a hole in his tree. I slept a long time, and awoke very hungry. Our Brother Possum had some snails and crawfish, but, alas! he had no food I could eat, so I was compelled to have him set me adrift again. This time I had a larger log and was getting along nicely, when bump! a big fish hit my log and knocked me into the water. I cannot swim, and was drowning when someone caught me by the back of the neck and dragged me up on a log. It was our Brother or her story. Mr. Rabbit, who always has more narrow escapes than anyone else in the woods, advanced to the center of the group and said:

"My dear brothers, I am most thankful to be here with you tonight, for I had given myself up or lost. You know I was living in the big weed patch on the west side of Deep Lake. When the water me up I went to the highest d there, and was half a mind not for the bluffs until I met another Beaver, who said he not think the flood would nt to much. So I stayed on the highest point of ground, and the next morning to find myself on a little island, with the water all around me. The water came rapidly, and soon it touched my feet. Then I jumped on a log, and began to get thin. Finally I nt floating off through the started for the bluffs, crawling rods. None of my family ever from the top of one tree to the top of another, and so on through the and I could barely clutch a vine of his people running through the by which I could travel through with great force. The current was so strong I got. I could scarcely woods. Once I tried to leap from hanging there with no hope of es-tree tops. They came down the tops of the trees to the bluff, rent grew stronger all the time, and old on. When I was just about to a big sycamore into a pecan tree, cape. I heard someone say 'Hold vine and assisted me to climb it, I got here last night; and I am the finally it caused our house to collapse up and drop in the water I and fell fifty feet into the water. on 'till I reach you!' and saw our and then they went ahead of me most thankful raccoon anybody lapse, sweeping it away with every ever said."

Mr. Raccoon told his story: "The water came up within a foot of the first limb on my tree. I had quite a store of food, and thought I was all right. But after rapidly, and soon it touched my feet. My breath was knocked out of me, Brother Fox Squirrel and several and showed me the overhead road at the upper end, and was running ere sailors, and you don't know of another, and so on through the and I could barely clutch a vine of his people running through the by which I could travel through with great force. The current was so strong I got. I could scarcely woods. Once I tried to leap from hanging there with no hope of es-tree tops. They came down the tops of the trees to the bluff, rent grew stronger all the time, and old on. When I was just about to a big sycamore into a pecan tree, cape. I heard someone say 'Hold vine and assisted me to climb it, I got here last night; and I am the finally it caused our house to collapse up and drop in the water I and fell fifty feet into the water. on 'till I reach you!' and saw our and then they went ahead of me most thankful raccoon anybody lapse, sweeping it away with every ever said."

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This is the place where the Dark-o-Night Club met to tell stories of the great flood. You can easily see Mr. Red Fox, Mr. Night Heron, Mr. Wood Duck, Mr. Musk Rat and some others. But do you see Mr. Wolf, Mr. Rabbit, Mr. Beaver, Mr. Pole Cat and Mr. Hoot Owl? They are all in this picture.



you can't imagine how I love cabbage. It makes me as fat as butter. Well, the water came up an spoiled everyone of those young plants, and now, alas! I will not have any cabbage to eat. Booh Hoo!

Everybody felt sorry for Mr. Possum, he was such a quaint old body, and everybody shed tears.

Mr. Gray Fox told his story. He said:

"My burrow was up at the north end of Deep Lake. I watched the water close, but the night it came up so fast it caught me asleep in my home. I was awakened by water getting into my nose, and you may imagine how it frightened me and what a time I had getting out of my burrow. When I finally did get out the water was knee deep in the woods. I ran with all my might, never stopping until I reached the bluffs."

Everybody laughed when Mr. Hoot Owl stepped out. What could the water matter with him, who always lives in a tree? He said:

"That's right, laugh! Misfortune, of course, never comes to anything but rabbits, muskrats, foxes and such. But let me tell you what happened me. I was up in my tree fast asleep the other day, and when I awoke the tree was just alive with water snakes, all driven into the trees by the flood. They picked out

my tree because it stands on a slope and is easily climbed. I stood up and said to them, 'Hoot! Hoot!' That means get out. A snake is a fearful fool. He can't understand anything. They never move, so I had to get out. I wouldn't stay there with those slimy old snakes."

"Now," said King Red Fox, "we have got to telling snake stories, so the meeting is adjourned."

So the members of the club scampered away, each looking over his shoulder to laugh at Mr. Foot Owl.

## THE BUTCHER'S QUEER SIGN---A PUZZLE



He advertises his meats with wooden letters hung on the sign he was showing. He was amazed, and, seeing some grinning boys around, he made for them, crying:

"Her mit em!"

out there that the

A CUTE PET BEAR  
W HEN the government lighthouse keeper, Manzanita, returned from her Alaskan voyage, she brought one more passenger than she started with. This passenger was a little black bear cub, Sallie, which literally hugged her way to the hearts of all on board.

The one place where she was not allowed was the engine room, and this not because the chief did not like her, but because he was afraid she would get hurt. The other day, Sallie was missed at dinner time, and one of the men volunteered to find her; when, after a long search, she was found perched on the walking beam of the engine, which was in motion.

There she clung, and at every movement of the engine she was raised to within six inches of the ceiling, and her little fat body compressed to a corresponding thinness; but she never made a whimper, and was too much frightened to jump off, so there she clung, alternately getting a good breath and the next moment losing it, in a rather violent manner.

The moment she was safe in the man's arms, he tight and began to tremendous row generally, tricks she plays is one up to the main door, feet, giving the door with one of her paws, almost shake the second she hears

## HOW TO TIE A HORSE IN THE WOODS



P. HAYS of Poplar Bluff, Mo., writes the Home Circle Section of the Post-Dispatch of a trick which may be many readers during the summer that a horse

# HOW ROGER SAVED THE PEOPLE OF SLIM ISLAND.

## A Dog Story Of The Great Flood.



made a nice little dog house for him. Finally, his mother relented, and he brought him to the house. He asked his father about a name for him, and his father said if he was a real St. Bernard he ought to have a name with some dignity about it, like Roger.

So Buster named the puppy Roger.

Roger grew to be a handsome big dog. Buster lived on Slim Island, which his father owned and farmed. It was a mile and a half down to the ferry. Oftentimes Buster and Roger would go down there, sometimes just for a ride in the boat, and sometimes to meet the mail carrier, who crossed the river there every morning and evening. Roger even got so he would swim over to the mainland and go to the ferry himself, and once, just to see if he would do it, Buster sent him down there with a note to the ferryman.

The people on Slim Island, like everyone else in the bottom, were surprised by the big flood. The water rose with such rapidity that it caught Buster's people, the Baxters, unprepared. Mr. Baxter had two rowboats, but he had permitted neighbors to take both of them to the relief of the people who were in greater danger than the Baxters. The people on Slim Island, like everyone else in the bottom, were surprised by the big flood. The water rose with such rapidity that it caught Buster's people, the Baxters, unprepared. Mr. Baxter had two rowboats, but he had permitted neighbors to take both of them to the relief of the people who were in greater danger than the Baxters.

This time, though, it not only surrounded the new puppy for two hours: (1) Because he was theiest, cutest puppy Buster had seen; (2) Because a man had him to Buster—a big, kind who said: "Take good care of

Buster; he'll make a fine dog, for full-blooded St. Bernard."

Buster did not know what a St. Bernard was. The only kind of dog he knew anything about was a dog. He had been told that father's favorite, Don, was a terrier, and that the little black dog, Gyp, was a fox terrier.

Buster they were just dogs. Buster hid his puppy in the quite a way from the house, and milk to him every day, and



"Take it to the ferry, Roger; that's a good old doggie."

reached the house, but rose so fast the floor. The family went on the night have been a sea. There was

in a single night the house was roofed.

no dry land within three miles of

the house.

The water rose steadily and

swirled angrily around the par-

strength of their lungs to no purpose. They thought the ferryman might hear them and come with his big boat but he did not.

Suddenly Buster had an idea. Why not send Roger?

Roger was up on the roof with them. Mr. Baxter shook his head when Buster said the dog would take a note to the ferryman. But Buster was sure the dog would do it. He was a powerful swimmer. Ever since Buster had brought him home, a fat puppy, the St. Bernard had lived on Slim Island and been sometimes many times a day in the water. Buster had often gone swimming with him and found that the big dog could almost support him in the water.

Mr. Baxter wrote the note, and tied it on a stick. Then he placed the stick in Roger's mouth and patted him on the head.

"Take it to the ferry, Roger; that's a good old doggie."

Roger stood peering into the water and then looking at Buster. He did not want to go. Buster patted him and urged him, and, finally, off he went. He set out with the current, and soon they lost sight of him far away in the trees.

"He'll do it, sure, said Buster. He can swim like a muskrat."

The water rose steadily and



RAMSEY.

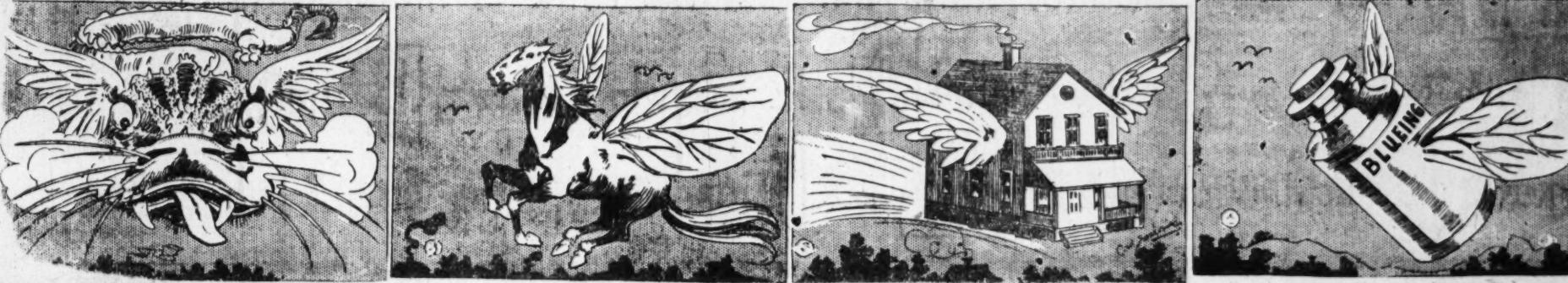
tially submerged house. Mr. Baxter grew very anxious. He continued calling at intervals, not knowing when a boat might be going past. Finally an answer came. It was the booming halloo of the ferryman. When the boat finally pushed through the trees, Roger sat up in the bow.

"Good old doggie," cried Buster, "I knew you would."

**Don Tancredo, Hero**  
FOR strong nerve and dauntless courage, it would be hard to beat Don Tancredo, the hero of modern Madrid.

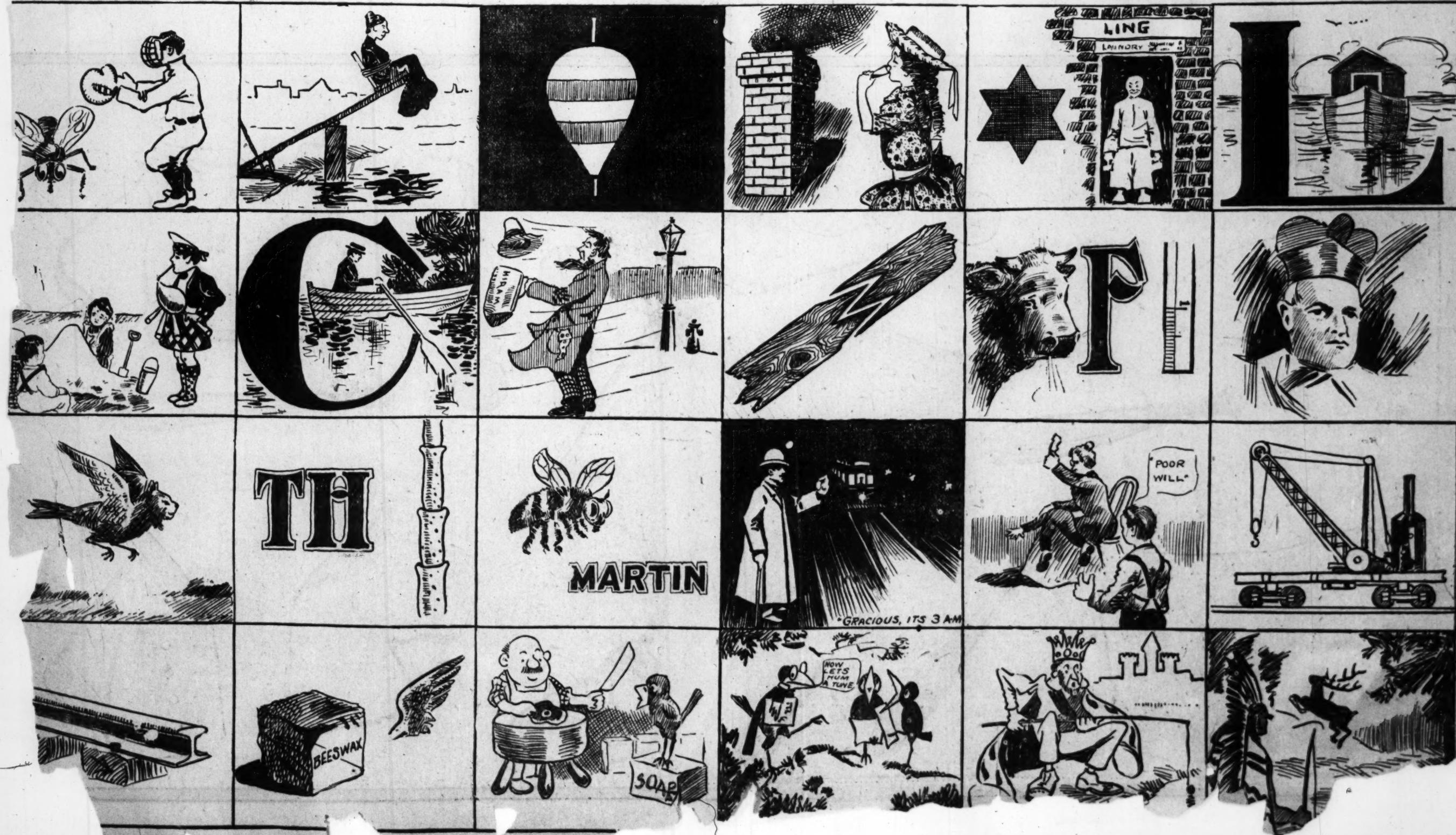
He is the prime favorite of the Madrid bull-ring, although he is not a torero. He dresses as a clown and stands on a little pedestal raised two feet from the center of the arena. There he poses like a statue. The bull, smarting from numerous pricks and wounds, dashes into the arena and sees the figure there, alone. It charges furiously towards it, stops a few feet, then decides that it is of wood, and turns aside. Don Tancredo never moves a muscle. If he did, he instantly gored to death.

WHAT KIND OF FLIES DO THESE PICTURES REPRESENT?

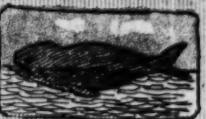
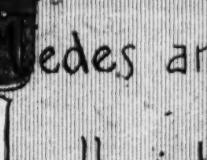
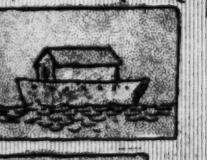
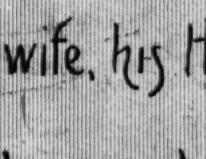
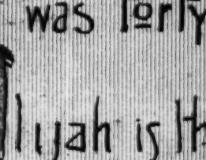
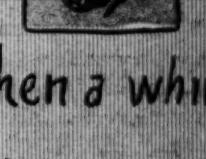
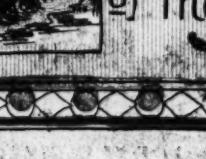


## WHICH OF THESE PICTURES REPRESENTS THE NAME OF A MISSOURI BIRD?

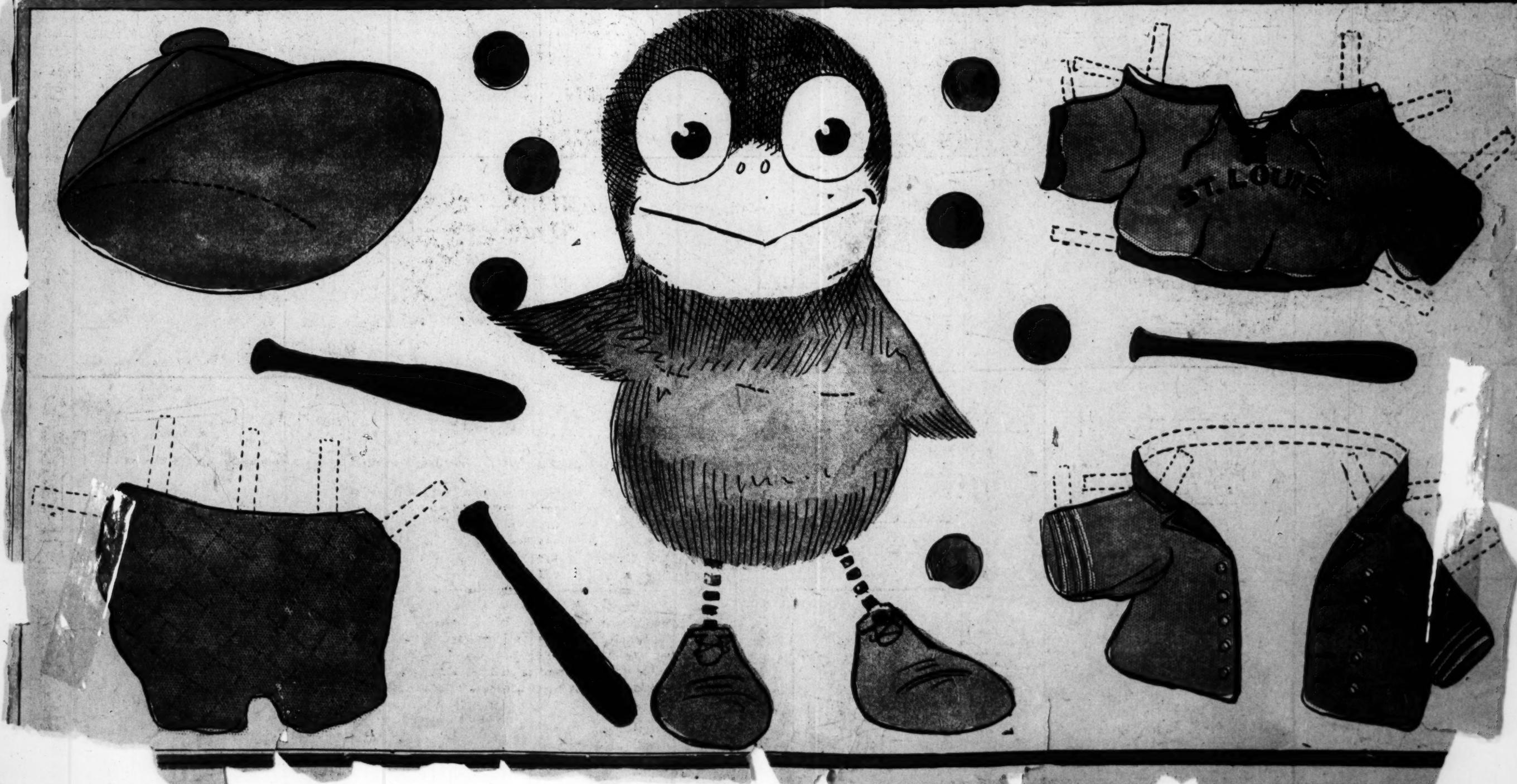
30 names of boys puzzles printed June 14: Jack, Henry, Bill, Bob, Jimmy, Horace, Archibald, Dennis, Victor, Able, Adam, Adolphus, Claude, Dexter, Gabriel, Guy, Hiram, Lionel, Percy, Martin, Miles, Tom, Walter and Theodore.



## WHO'S WHO—A PICTURE BLUE BOOK FOR CHILDREN—Bible Characters

**J**onah is the man who was swallowed by a . **H**e disobeyed the Lord, and ran away on a . **T**he Lord caused a storm on the  and the sailors threw  overboard so the sea would be quiet. **J**onah was in the whale three days before he was cast on the . **D**aniel is the man who was cast into the lions  because he would ask things of God when the laws of the  only permitted him to ask things of . **N**oah is the man who built the . **T**he  became so wicked that God determined to destroy every living thing with a great . **S**o he told  to take into the ark his wife, his three s and his sons' wives, together with two of every living creature.  **N**oah's  rested upon the  of Ararat. **E**lijah is the man who was taken to Heaven in a  of fire drawn by  of fire. **E**lijah and Elisha were on the bank of the  when a whirlwind caught up  and took him away in the chariot. **E**liah's  fell to the ground. **E**lisha picked up the mantle and smote the  of the Jordan with it, causing them to part so that he walked over

## CAN YOU PUT THE WEATHER BIRD IN HIS BASEBALL UNIFORM?

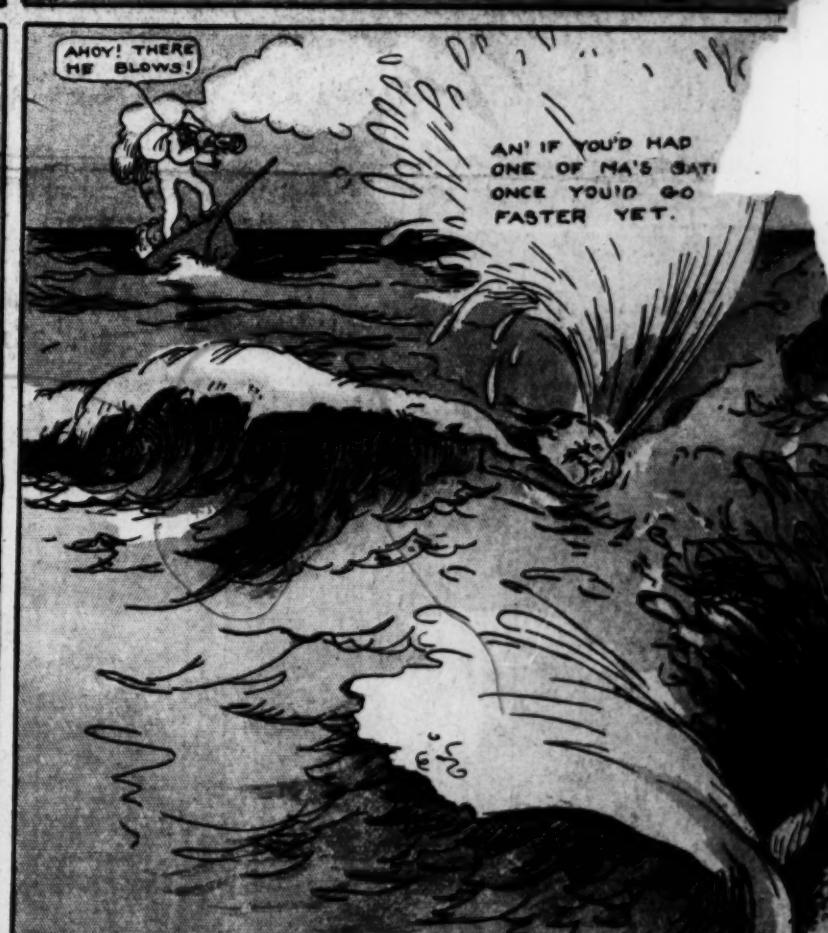


# FUNNY SIDE of The ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

SUPPLEMENT  
TO THE  
SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH

SUNDAY, JUNE 28, 1903

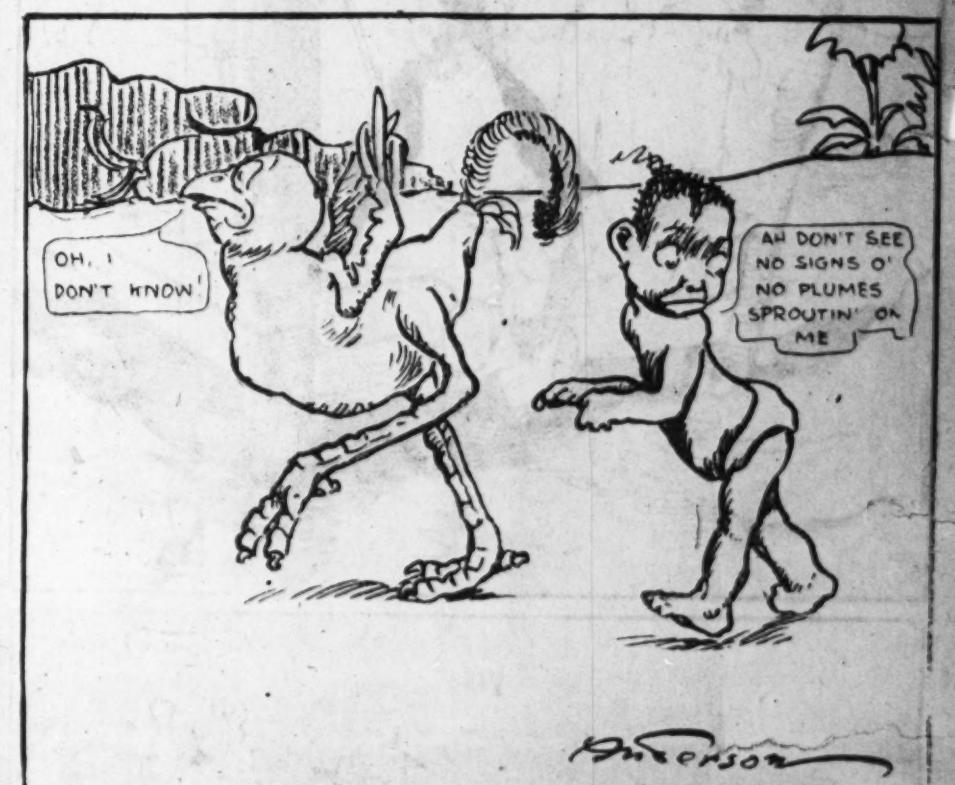
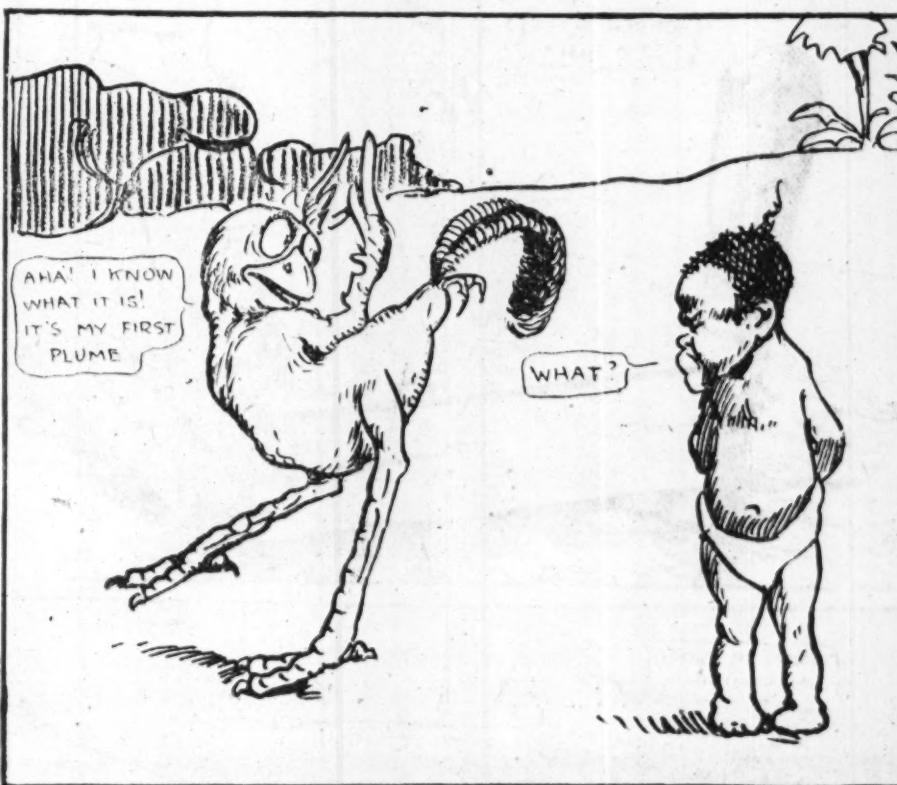
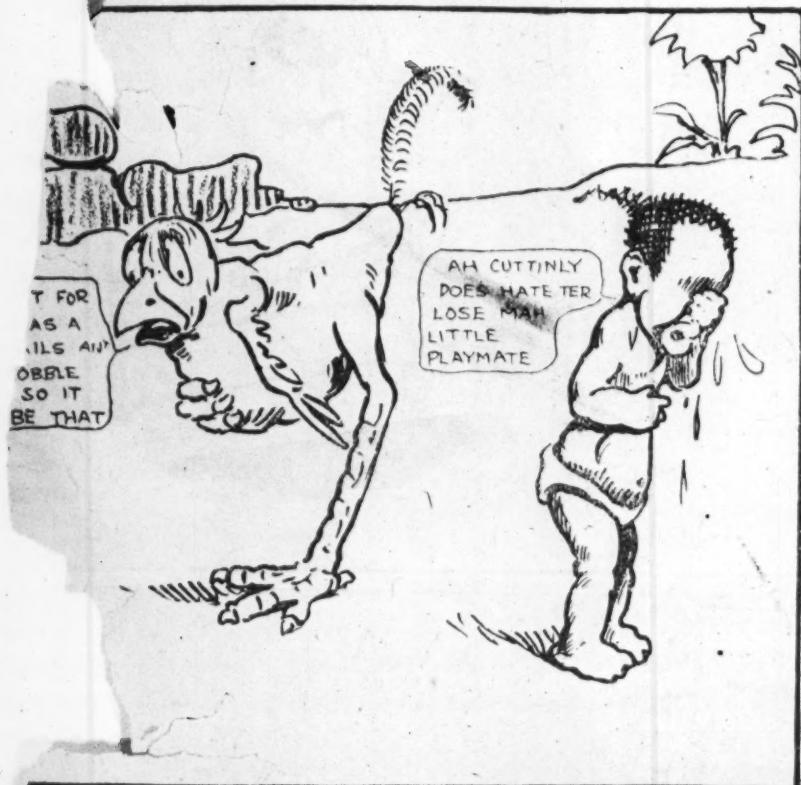
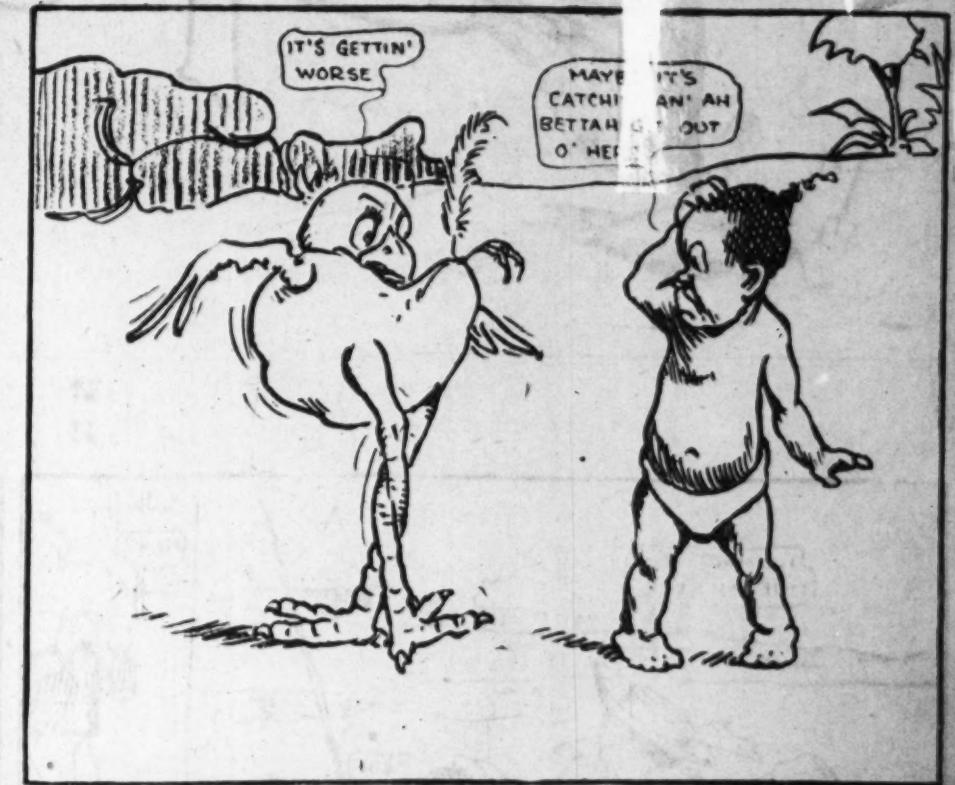
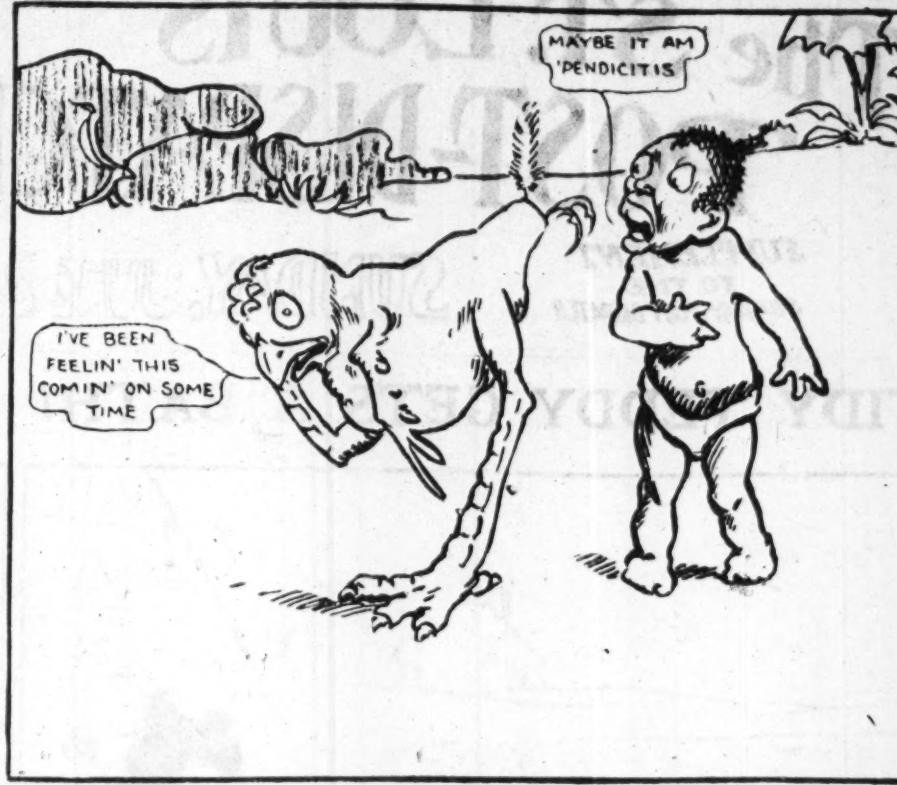
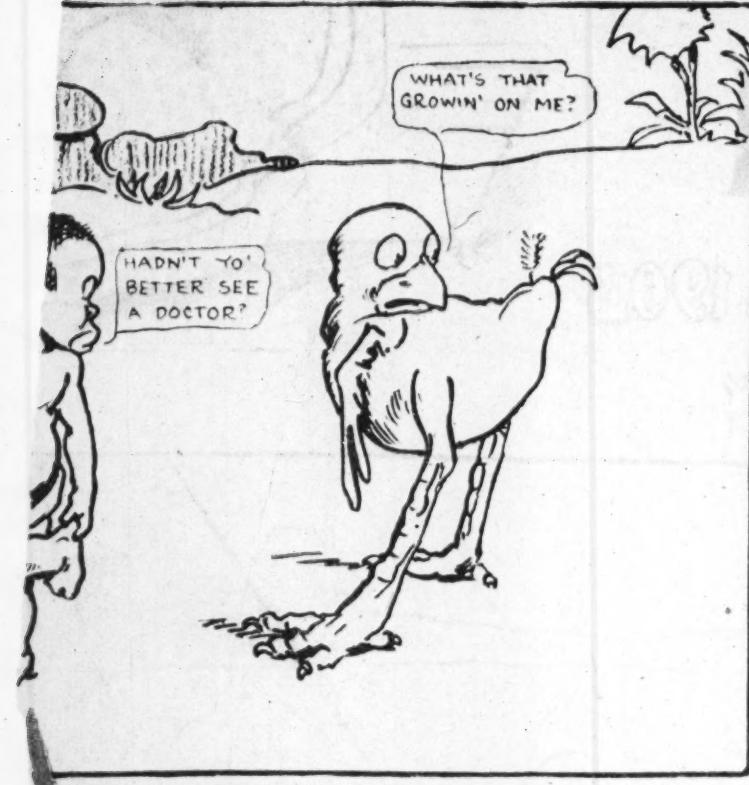
## TIDY TEDDY GETS A BATH!



ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH, SUNDAY, JUNE 28, 1903.

# First Plume; or, No Longer a Spring Chicken

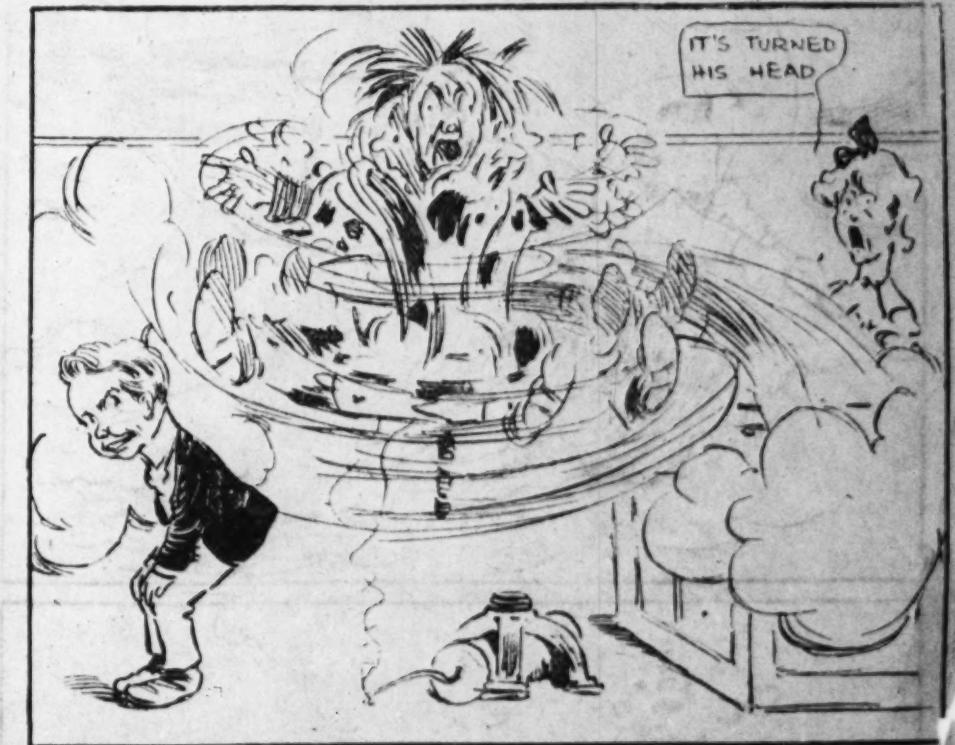
(The Chick Beats the Filipino in the Race to Get Out of Babyhood.)



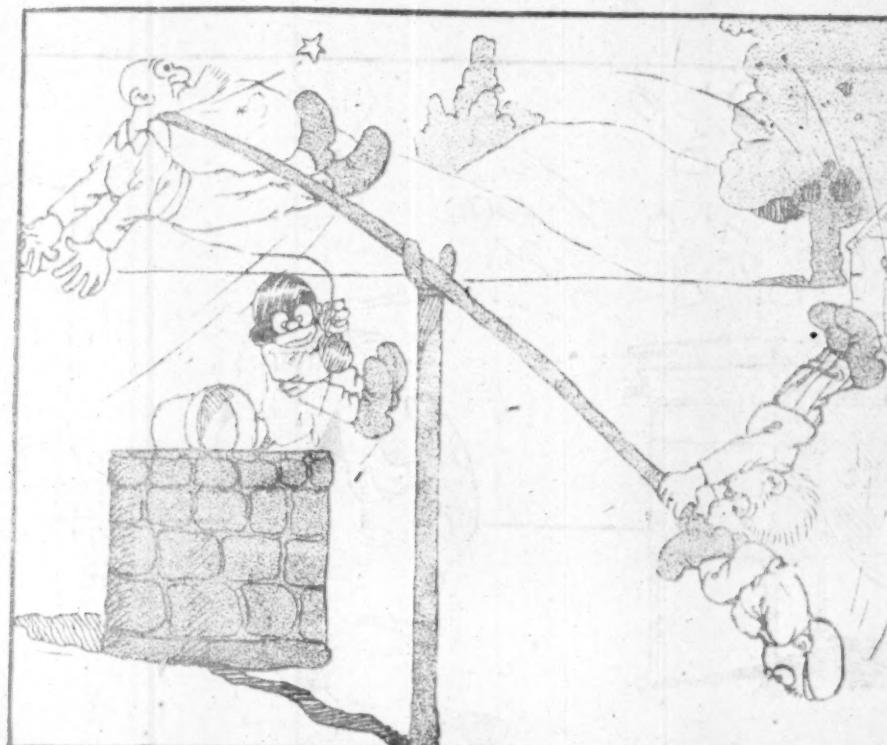
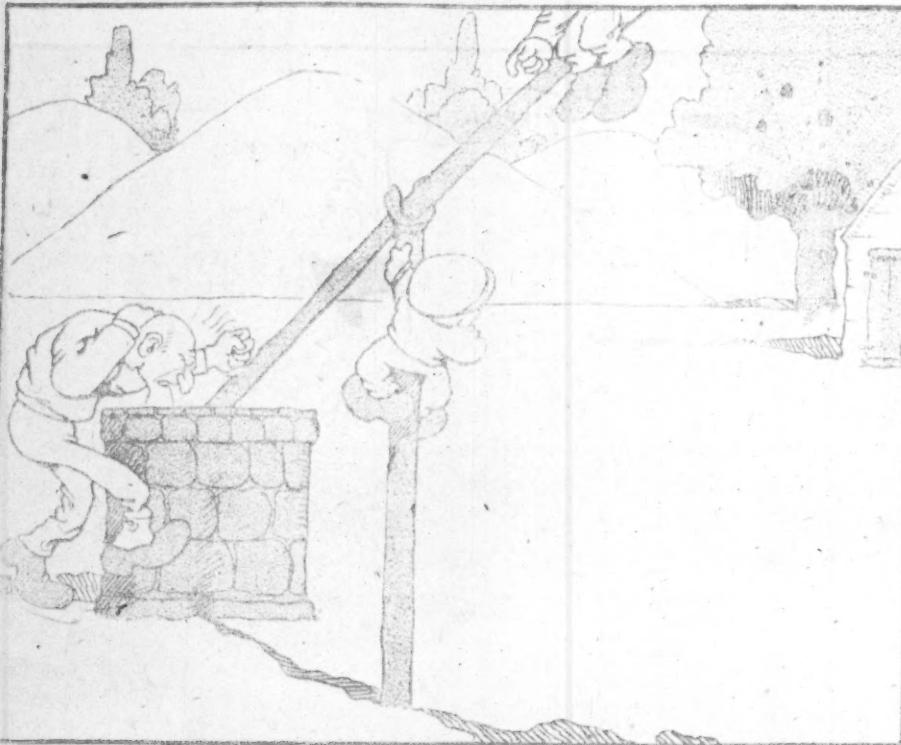
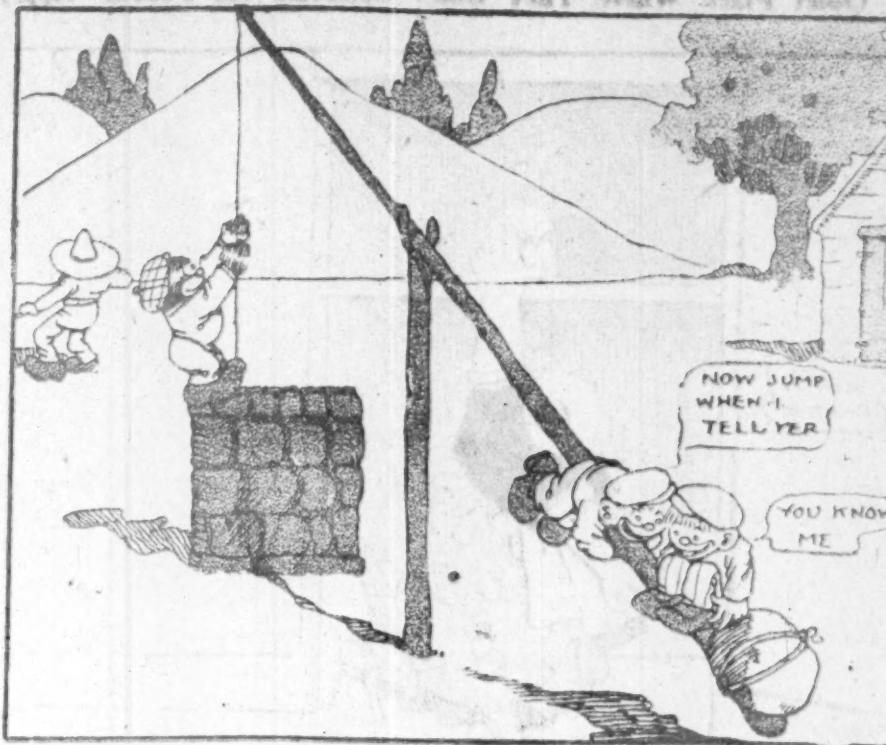
Dickerson

## Love vs. Patriotism.

(The Office Boy, Aided by a Few Fireworks, Spoils a Pretty Romance.)



## Lady Bountiful's Little Friends Exert Their Kindness—b.

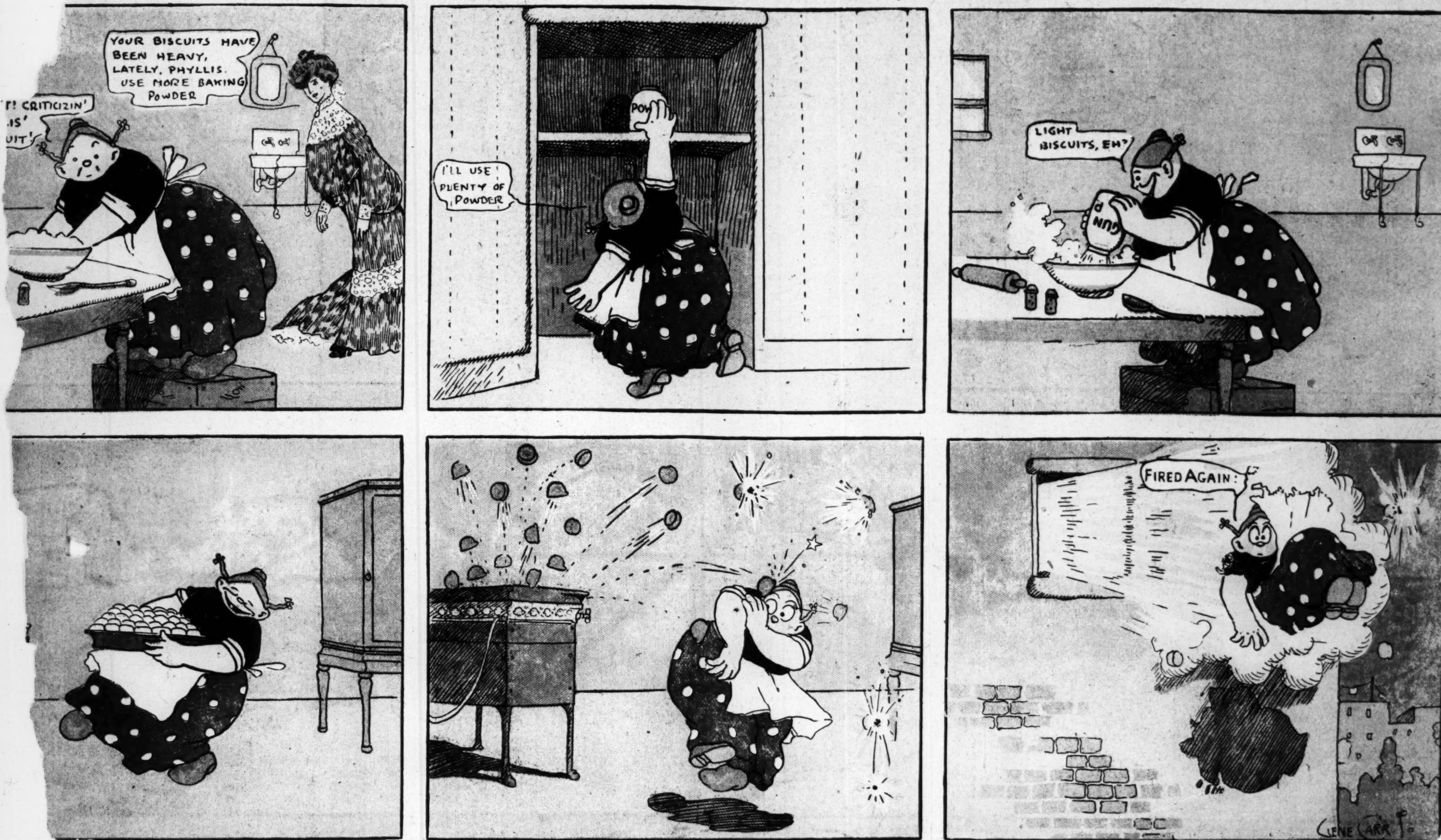


## The Two Jolly Tars Get Out of Their Element



as Put Powder in the Biscuits, and—Well—By Gene Carr.

(Wanted—A Nice, Quiet Place Where They Don't Celebrate the Fourth—Apply to Phyllis.



## Patriotism of Clarence the Cop Wins Him Promotion.

